

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

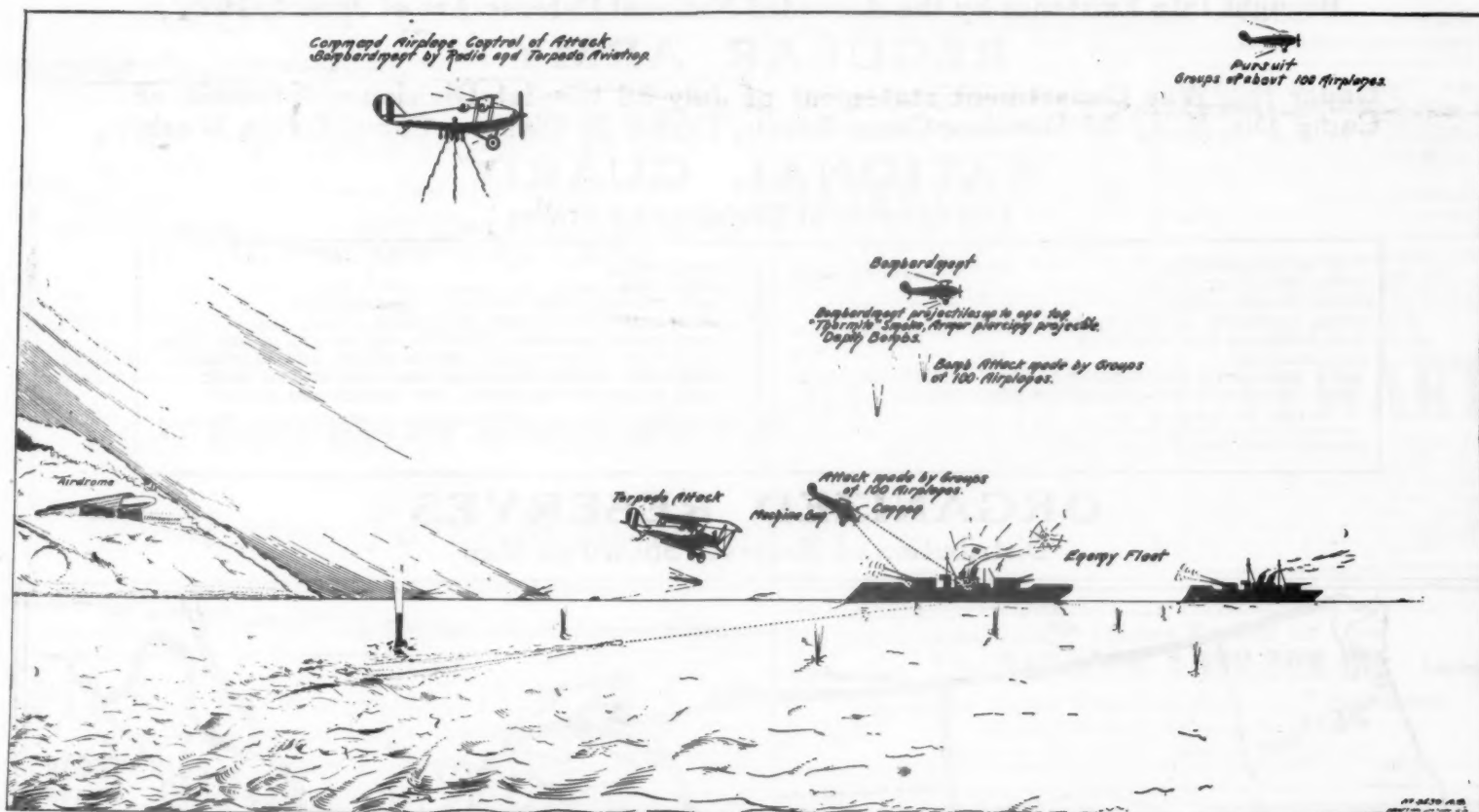
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MISSION OF THE PAPER

The editor conceives the mission of this paper to be to help the officer and enlisted man, Regular and Reservist on land and on sea, the National Guardsman, the student in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the citizen in the training camp, and the civilian, to understand each other and the problems with which they *ALL AS CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE CONFRONTED*.

OUR NEW ARMY

Brought Into Existence by the Amended National Defense Act of June 4, 1920

REGULAR ARMY

Under the War Department statement of July 26 the 1st Division will remain at Camp Dix, N. J.; 2d Division, Camp Travis, Texas; 3d Division, Camp Lewis, Wash.

NATIONAL GUARD

Distribution of Divisions by States

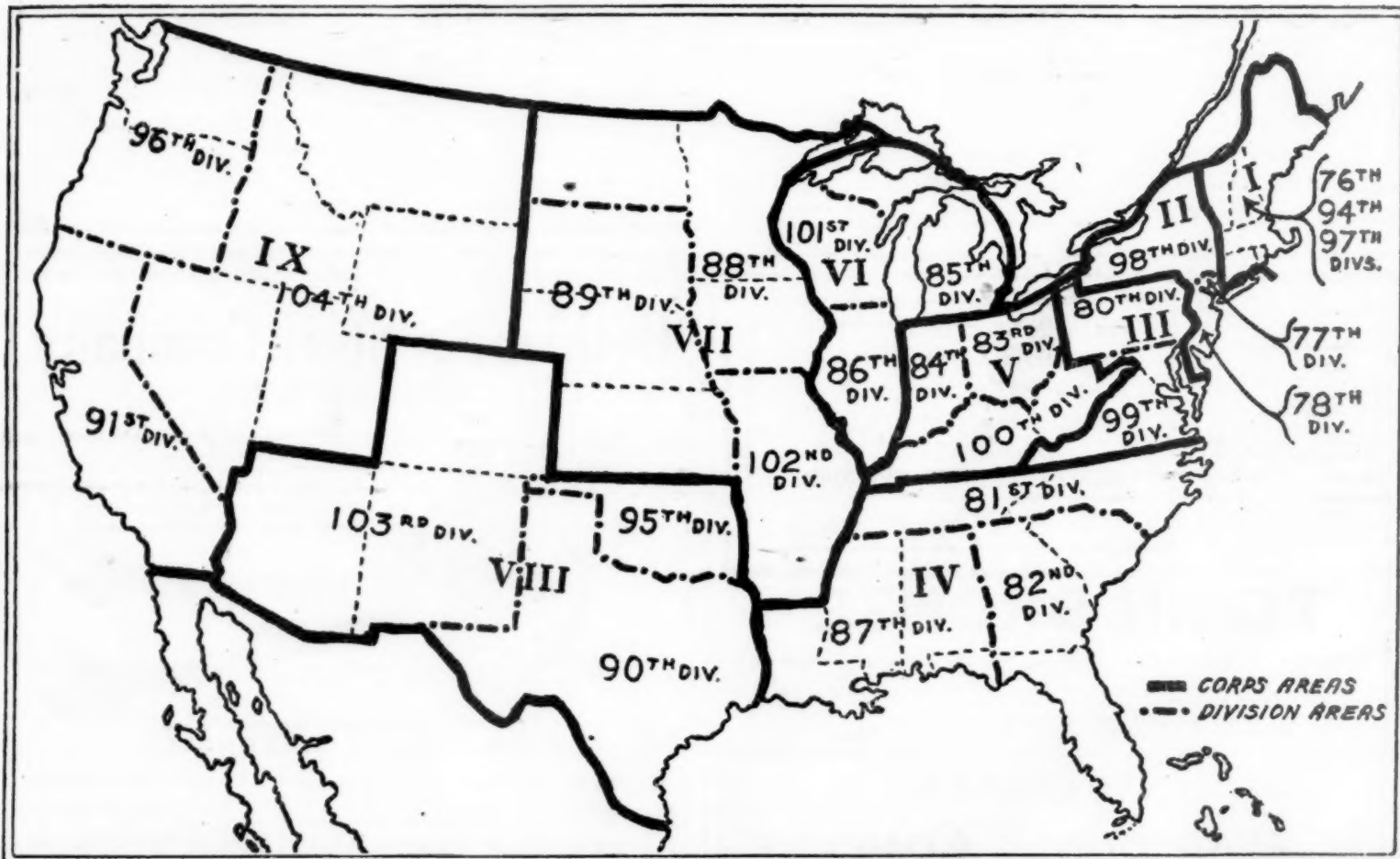
26th, MASSACHUSETTS
27th, NEW YORK
28th, PENNSYLVANIA
29th, MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
32d, MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN
33d, ILLINOIS
34th, MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA AND IOWA
35th, MISSOURI, KANSAS, ARKANSAS AND NEBRASKA

36th, TEXAS
37th, OHIO
38th, INDIANA, WEST VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY
40th, UTAH, NEVADA AND CALIFORNIA
41st, IDAHO, MONTANA, WYOMING, OREGON AND WASHINGTON
43d, MAINE, CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND AND VERMONT
44th, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE AND PART OF NEW YORK
45th, COLORADO, OKLAHOMA, NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

NOTE: 42d (Rainbow) Division will be reorganized from the same units from the same twenty-six states from which it originally came. The exact divisional assignments in the 4th Corps Area have not been determined between the 30th, 31st and 39th Divisions. Where states are not mentioned, as in the case of New Hampshire, they usually furnish special units.

ORGANIZED RESERVES

Distribution of Reserves Shown on Map



No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. Matter for publication should be written legibly and on one side of the sheet. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

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What it means to the Army and Nation.

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As brought into existence by the amended National Defense Act.

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FOR THE NAVY:

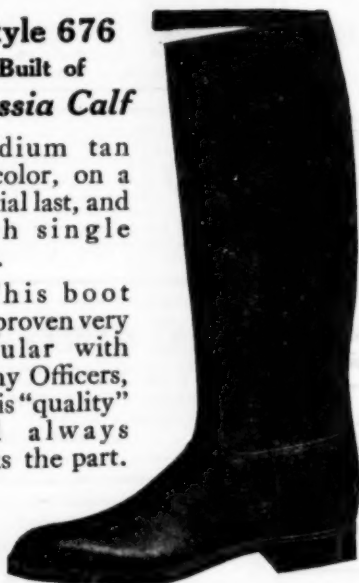
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CAVALRY ORGANIZATION AND STATIONS.

Instructions are being issued by the War Department to all concerned substantially, as follows: All Cavalry units of the Regular Army will be reorganized at the earliest practicable date under the 1921 Tables of Organization as directed in the following paragraphs.

1ST CAVALRY DIVISION.

The 1st Cavalry Division will be organized as follows (unit, table and station):

Division Headquarters, 402 P, Ft. Bliss, Texas.
Special Troops (403 P): Headquarters Troop, 404 P, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Signal Troop, 408 P, Ord. Co., 412 P, and Veterinary Co., 490 P, to be organized later.
1st Cavalry Brigade (421 P, Douglas, Ariz.): Hqrs. and Hqrs. Troop, 422 P, and 1st Cav., 423 P, Douglas, Ariz.; 10th Cav., 423 P, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; 1st M.G. Sqn., 430 P, Douglas, Ariz.
2d Cavalry Brigade (421 P, all Ft. Bliss, Texas): Hqrs. and Hqrs. Troop, 422 P; 7th Cav., 423 P; 8th Cav., 423 P; 2d M.G. Sqn., 430 P; 1st F.A. Bn. (Horse), 436 P; 8th Engr. Bn. (Mid.), 466 P; Ambulance Co. 43, 490 P; 1st Cav. Division Train, 491 P, to be organized later.

REGIMENTAL REORGANIZATION.

Regiments will be reorganized and Machine Gun Squadrons, Machine Gun Troops, Headquarters Troops, and Training Center Troops will be organized, as follows. Certain organizations are to be inactive as indicated by (*) in following table:

Old designation—new designation.
Hqrs. Troop, all regiments—Hqrs. Troop, same regiments.
Supply Troops, all regts.—Service Troops, same regts.
Hqrs. 1st Sqn., all regts.—Hqrs. 1st Sqn., same regts.
Hqrs. 2d Sqn., all regts.—Hqrs. 2d Sqn., same regts.
Hqrs. 3d Sqn., all regts.—Demobilized.
Troops A, B, C, all regts.—Troops A, B, C, same regts.
Troops E, F, G, all regts., except 3d Cav.—Troops E, F, G, same regts.
Troop D, 1st Cav.—Sqn. Hqrs. Det., 1st M.G. Sqn.
Troop H, 1st Cav.—Hqrs. Troop, 1st Cav. Brigade.
Troops I and K, 1st Cav.—Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqn. 1.
Troops L and M, 1st Cav.—Demobilized.
M.G. Troop, 1st Cav.—Troop A, 1st M.G. Sqn.
Troops D and H, 2d Cav.—Demobilized.
Troops I and K, 2d Cav.—Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqn. 7.
Troop L, 2d Cav.—Troop L, Tr. Center Sqn. 7.
Troop M, 2d Cav.—Sqn. Hqrs. Det., Tr. Center Sqn. 7.
M.G. Troop, 2d Cav.—M.G. Troop 1.
Troop D, 3d Cav.—Troop B, 3d M.G. Sqn.
Troops E and F, 3d Cav.—Troop L, Tr. Center Sqdns. 1 and 2.
Troop G, 3d Cav.—Demobilized.
Troop H, 3d Cav.—Sqn. Hqrs. Det., Tr. Center Sqn. 1.
Troop I, 3d Cav.—Troop E, same regt.
Troop K, 3d Cav.—Troop F, same regt.
Troop L, 3d Cav.—Troop G, same regt.
Troop M, 3d Cav.—Troop L, Tr. Center Sqn. 3.
M.G. Troop, 3d Cav.—Troop A, 3d M.G. Sqn.
Troop D, 4th Cav.—Hqrs. Troop, 2d Cav. Div.
Troop H, 4th Cav.—Demobilized.
Troops I and K, 4th Cav.—Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqn. 2.
Troop L, 4th Cav.—Sqn. Hqrs. Det., Tr. Center Sqn. 2.
Troop M, 4th Cav.—Demobilized.
M.G. Troop, 4th Cav.—Troop C, 6th M.G. Sqn.
Troops D and H, 5th Cav.—Hqrs. Troops, 3d and 4th Cav. Brigade.
Troops I and K, 5th Cav.—Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqn. 3.
Troop L, 5th Cav.—Sqn. Hqrs. Det., Center Sqn. 3.
Troop M, 5th Cav.—Sqn. Hqrs. Det., 3d M.G. Sqn.
M.G. Troop, 5th Cav.—Troop C, 1st M.G. Sqn.
Troop D, 6th Cav.—Troop B, 6th M.G. Sqn.
Troop H, 6th Cav.—Troop L, Tr. Center Sqn. 5.
Troops I and K, 6th Cav.—Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqn. 4.
Troop L, 6th Cav.—Troop L, Tr. Center Sqn. 4.
Troop M, 6th Cav.—Sqn. Hqrs. Det., Tr. Center Sqn. 4.
M.G. Troop, 6th Cav.—Troop A, 6th M.G. Sqn.
Troop D, 7th Cav.—Hqrs. Troop, 1st Cav. Div.
Troop H, 7th Cav.—Hqrs. Troop, 2d Cav. Brigade.
Troops I and K, 7th Cav.—Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqn. 5.
Troop L, 7th Cav.—Sqn. Hqrs. Det., Tr. Center Sqn. 5.
Troop M, 7th Cav.—Demobilized.
M.G. Troop, 7th Cav.—Troop A, 2d M.G. Sqn.
Troop D, 8th Cav.—Troop C, 3d M.G. Sqn.
Troop H, 8th Cav.—Sqn. Hqrs., 2d M.G. Sqn.
Troops I, K, L and M, 8th Cav.—Demobilized.
M.G. Troop, 8th Cav.—Troop B, 4th M.G. Sqn.
Troops D, H, I, K, L and M, 9th Cav.—Demobilized.
M.G. Troop, 9th Cav.—M.G. Troop 2.
Troops D, H, I, K, L, M and M.G. Troop, 10th Cav.—Demobilized.
Troops D and H, 11th Cav.—Demobilized.
Troops I and K, 11th Cav.—Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqn. 9.
Troop L, 11th Cav.—Troop L, Tr. Center Sqn. 9.
Troop M, 11th Cav.—Sqn. Hqrs. Det., Tr. Center Sqn. 9.
M.G. Troop, 11th Cav.—Troop A, 4th M.G. Sqn.
Troop D, 12th Cav.—Sqn. Hqrs. Det., 6th M.G. Sqn.
Troops H, I, K, L and M, 12th Cav.—Demobilized.
M.G. Troop, 12th Cav.—Troop B, 1st M.G. Sqn.
Troop D, 13th Cav.—Sqn. Hqrs. Det., Tr. Center Sqn. 8.
Troops H, I, K, L and M—Demobilized.
M.G. Troop, 13th Cav.—Troop C, 2d M.G. Sqn.
Troop D, 14th Cav.—Sqn. Hqrs. Det., 4th M.G. Sqn.
Troop H, 14th Cav.—Demobilized.
Troops I and K, 14th Cav.—Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqn. 6.
Troop L, 14th Cav.—Troop L, Tr. Center Sqn. 6.
Troop M, 14th Cav.—Sqn. Hqrs. Det., Tr. Center No. 6.
M.G. Troop, 14th Cav.—Troop C, 4th M.G. Sqn.
Troops D, H, I, K, L and M, 15th Cav.—Demobilized.
M.G. Troop, 15th Cav.—Troop B, 4th M.G. Sqn.
Troop D, 16th Cav.—Troop A, 5th M.G. Sqn.
Troop H, 16th Cav.—Troop C, 5th M.G. Sqn.
Troops I and K, 16th Cav.—Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqn. 8.
Troop L, 16th Cav.—Troop L, Tr. Center Sqn. 8.
Troop M, 16th Cav.—Sqn. Hqrs. Det., 5th M.G. Sqn.
M.G. Troop, 16th Cav.—Troop B, 5th M.G. Sqn.
Troops D, H, I, K, L and M, 17th Cav.—Demobilized.
M.G. Troop, 17th Cav.—M.G. Troop 3.

CHANGE OF STATION.

The following organizations will change stations as indicated, by marching:

Organization—from—to.
Troop L, Tr. Center Sqn. 7—Fort Riley—Fort Snelling.
Troop L, Tr. Center Sqn. 2—Fort Ethan Allen—Camp Dix.
Troop L, Tr. Center Sqn. 3—Fort Myer—Camp Meade.
Troop C, 1st M.G. Sqn.—Marfa, Texas—Douglas, Ariz.
Troop L, Tr. Center Sqn. 5—Fort Oglethorpe—Camp Knox.
Troop L, Tr. Center Sqn. 9—Presidio of Monterey—Presidio of San Francisco.
Troop B, 1st M.G. Sqn.—Del Rio, Texas—Douglas, Ariz.
Troop C, 2d M.G. Sqn.—Fort Clark—Fort Bliss.
Troop L, Tr. Center Sqn. 6—Fort Des Moines—Fort Sheridan.

2D CAVALRY DIVISION AND INACTIVE LIST.

The 2d Cavalry Division is hereby established on the "Inactive List" under the provisions of Sec. 2, G.O. No. 32, W.D., 1921, with the 1st Cavalry Division as its "Active Associate." The 3d and 4th Cavalry Brigades and the 3d and 4th Machine Gun Squadrons are the cavalry components of the 2d Cavalry Division.

Inactive Headquarters Troops and inactive Machine Gun Squadrons will send their records to the 1st Cavalry Division. Inactive Troops of Training Center Squadrons will send their records to the Active Training Center Troop of their Squadron. Inactive Machine Gun Troop No. 3 will turn its records over to the 11th Cavalry. Troops that are demobilized will transfer their records to their regimental headquarters. Cir. No. 208, W.D., 1921, will govern as to equipment, funds and property. Personnel of inactive and demobilized organizations will be transferred in grade to active Cavalry organizations at same station.

*Inactive as.



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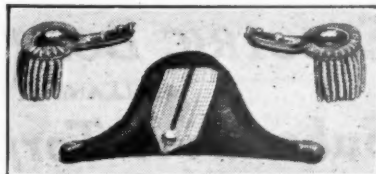
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REORGANIZATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

By Col. John McA. Palmer, U. S. A.

The reorganization of the War Department and of the General Staff as affected by G.O. No. 41, dated Aug. 16, 1921, is the culmination of a number of far-reaching reforms in our military system, which began with the passage of the amended National Defense act of June 4, 1920. G.O. No. 41 completes the great cycle of military reforms initiated by Congress by providing an effective modern organization for the War Department, the great central agency through which the President, as Commander-in-Chief, is to assure the efficiency of the Army of the United States in peace and war.

The first important feature of the new order is the formal establishment of the War Council as prescribed by the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920. In this Council questions of policy affecting both the military and industrial aspects of the problem of national defense will be settled by the Secretary of War, the one aspect being represented in the Council by the Assistant Secretary of War who is responsible for procurement and the other aspect by the Chief of Staff who is responsible for the military efficiency of the Army of the United States. The establishment of this agency in the War Department in connection with the office of the Assistant Secretary of War assures the timely development of that co-ordination of military and productive activities upon which the successful conduct of modern war depends. The Chief of Staff stands for the American soldier. The Assistant Secretary of War stands for the American man of business and affairs. In the War Council, the Secretary of War brings them both together at the same table to assist him jointly in his measures for the National Defense.

The duties of the Assistant Secretary of War with reference to the procurement of supplies are defined in Sec. 2 of the new order. The duties of the General Staff with reference to supply are defined in sub-sections 3-1 and 3-m. Broadly speaking, the function of the General Staff is defined to be the preparation of defense plans, the computation of supply requirements therefrom and arrangements for the issue of supplies to the military forces in peace and war. The supply function of the Assistant Secretary of War is to provide for procurement of the necessary supplies and for the organization of the industrial activities of the nation to meet the material requirements of war. The one is a military function properly assigned to military men, the other is a business function properly assigned to business men. The respective fields of the two activities are well defined in the order, but through the War Council means are provided for such adjustment or readjustment of relations between the two activities as future experience may require. The above described organization of the Service of Military Supply is of far-reaching importance. It provides for a mobilization of the business and industrial power of the nation and relieves the General Staff of responsibility for the solution of those important non-military problems which can be best solved by the business genius of the country. This enables the General Staff to concentrate upon the solution of purely military problems. To the lack of such an organization

before the war must be charged most of the industrial confusion and economic waste that attended our hasty preparation for participation in the war against Germany.

REORGANIZATION OF GENERAL STAFF.

In the reorganization of the General Staff itself the most important feature of the order is the establishment of the new War Plans Division which is charged with the preparation of plans for the National Defense in time of peace and for the execution of these plans in time of war. In time of peace this division of the General Staff will be composed of selected officers who will be free from the burden of routine responsibility and who will devote themselves exclusively to the scientific preparation of defense plans. Upon mobilization the personnel of this division will form the nucleus for a General Headquarters prepared to take the field to assist the commanding general in the conduct of military operations. This provision of a selected personnel charged with the preparation of plans in peace and for their detailed execution in war is indispensable to military efficiency and has heretofore been lacking in our military system.

Prior to our entrance into the war in 1917 the officers charged with planning were also burdened with routine duties and these routine duties though relatively unimportant inevitably absorbed them to the exclusion of their more important work. Not only was there no branch of the War Department exclusively charged with making plans, but much less was there any group of officers prepared to take the field as the headquarters staff of a commanding general. Not only was it necessary for General Pershing to extemporize a headquarters in France, but under the existing organization of the War Department the officers that he selected for this duty were necessarily taken from other important duties so that at the very outbreak of the war and at the moment of increased burden, the organization of the War Department was itself disrupted. Under the new organization, the War Plans Division will prepare plans for the use of the Army of the United States in time of emergency and for the execution of these plans upon mobilization, while the remainder of the War Department General Staff will have the equally important duty of planning for the mobilization of the Army of the United States and will actually execute these plans of mobilization without disturbance or interference when the emergency comes.

The War Plans Division of the General Staff will also supervise the General Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth and the Army War College in Washington and will thus be charged with the training and indoctrination of the future leaders and General Staff officers of the Army of the United States. Through its representation on the Joint Army and Navy Planning Committee, the War Plans Division will also represent the War Department in planning for the co-ordination of the land and naval forces in the event of emergency. Roughly speaking, this division will indicate the forces required to meet any military situation and the points at which these forces should be delivered and will also be ready to form a trained and prepared headquarters staff for the general charged with their command. It will have no burden of responsibility for routine administration in time of peace, but will be free to concentrate upon

scientific and deliberate plans for the conduct of military operations.

WHAT THE FOUR DIVISIONS OF STAFF WILL DO.

The other four divisions of the General Staff are charged primarily with the duty of assuring that in the event of emergency suitable and efficient forces are mobilized to meet it. The first division, G-1, is charged in general with plans and policies for the procurement of the necessary personnel for the Army of the United States, including the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. It is charged with the preparation of plans for the expansion of this personnel in the event of emergency and for the provision of all methods of procurement and recruiting including plans for the draft in the event of an emergency of the first magnitude. This division will be charged with the solution of all problems affecting personnel in peace or war and will be specifically charged with the preparation for the great expansion of personnel upon mobilization and for the provision of replacements. The second division, or G-2, is charged with all phases of military intelligence, and is substantially the same as the pre-existing Intelligence Division of the General Staff. The third division, G-3, will be charged with the organization, distribution and training of all components of the Army of the United States and for the mobilization of organized units in the event of emergency. It will be charged with the preparation of the necessary plans and orders for the movement of troops to the initial strategic positions from which the General Headquarters will exercise control. The fourth division of the General Staff, or G-4, is charged with the preparation of plans and policies governing all aspects of military supply, except procurement, which, under the provisions of the law and of the order, is under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary of War. The Supply Division is thus charged with plans for the equipment of the military establishment in time of peace, with preparations for the equipment of the larger military establishment in time of war and for the maintenance of that equipment during the stress of military operations.

One of the most important practical features of the new order is the establishment of the new office of Deputy Chief of Staff, to which Major General Harbord has recently been appointed. Under this arrangement the burden of detailed administration of the War Department will be largely borne by the Deputy Chief of Staff, leaving the Chief of Staff free to prepare himself for the greater responsibilities of command if a national crisis should occur during his tenure of office. He is also free to give his special attention to the development of the Army of the United States as a whole, including the National Guard and Organized Reserves. Under the organization of the War Department as outlined above it will be seen that upon the occurrence of the next emergency the mobilization of our military resources will be conducted in an orderly manner by a trained personnel which has prepared for such mobilization, while, on the other hand, our armies, when they take the field, will operate under a General Headquarters thoroughly familiar with carefully prepared plans for the pending military operations. Thus for the first time in our history, we have an effective organization of the Military Establishment.

JOINT BOARD REPORT ON BOMBING EXERCISES

The report of the Joint Board on the result of the aviation and ordnance tests held off the Delaware capes in June and July by the U.S. Navy and the Army Air Service was made public on Aug. 19 with the approval of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. The report begins with a summary of the nature of the experiments and the results and states: "The experiments definitely determined in each case that the projectiles used were superior to the defensive features of construction of the vessel attacked. It has long been recognized that the gun carried by any type of war vessel is superior at moderate ranges to the armor or protective construction of vessels of like type. The Joint Board has carefully studied the reports of the boards of observers and as a result of such study, actual observation of the experiments by one or more members of the Joint Board, and general knowledge of the principles of war and methods of conducting war has arrived at the following general conclusions:

ESPECIALLY VALUABLE TO INFORMATION.

"Within their radius of action, which, relative to that of naval vessels, is extremely short, the effectiveness of heavier-than-air craft carrying large capacity high explosive bombs, depends upon: Ability to locate the naval vessel; ability to hit the target vessel with the projectile carried; ability of the projectile to damage or destroy the vessel. Aircraft of any of the three general classes—lighter-than-air ships, flying boats and land planes—either in combination or singly, have pronounced ability to search the sea areas within their radii of action and to locate naval vessels operating in such areas. The high speed of aircraft and the range of visibility obtained by altitude are factors which make these craft especially valuable in the Service of Information. Heavier-than-air craft may obtain the maximum radius of action for use in the Service of Information only by carrying additional fuel in place of heavy bombs. When armed with heavy bombs the radius of action of heavier-than-air types is inadequate for extensive search operations. Therefore, to conduct an effective attack on naval vessels it will usually be necessary to have certain aircraft for searching and others for conducting the attack with bombs. Darkness, fog, falling or squally weather will greatly reduce the effectiveness of aircraft in search operations. Most of these conditions likewise adversely affect surface vessels conducting such operations, but not to the same extent. The present dependability of the personnel and matériel of the Army and Navy aircraft appears to be such as to ensure that search operations, under suitable conditions, can be conducted without an undue percentage of loss. The further development of aircraft will undoubtedly increase both dependability and radius of action.

"The number of dummy bombs which actually hit the target during the experiment with the ex-Iowa was a very small percentage of those dropped. Other experi-

ments, however, showed that it is not necessary to make direct hits on naval vessels to put them out of action or to sink them, provided the bombs drop sufficiently close to the vessel and the explosive charge is sufficiently large to produce a mine effect of such proportions as to destroy the water-tight integrity of the vessel beyond the control of its personnel and pumps. The effective target for the bomb being, therefore, greater than the deck area of the target vessel, the percentage of effective bombs would be greater than the percentage of actual hits. Inasmuch as these experiments were not conducted under battle conditions, it is difficult to draw conclusions as to the probability of hitting a target with bombs from aircraft while in action.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BOMB.

"The probability of hitting will be reduced in the case of a target moving at high speed on varying courses; further reduced if the target vessel is protected by effective anti-aircraft armament; and practically negligible if the target is protected by effective pursuit planes. On the other hand, the probability of hitting will be increased by more efficient sighting and bomb-dropping control apparatus, by further training and further development of aerial tactics. In the present state of anti-aircraft defense it is believed that, if an air force can obtain the mastery of the air, an effective percentage of hits can be obtained against surface vessels coming within the radius of action of bombing planes without an undue percentage of loss of aircraft. The effectiveness of the bomb carried by aircraft emphasizes the necessity for the rapid development of anti-aircraft armament and for the provision of pursuit planes as a part of the fleet.

"Aircraft carrying high-capacity, high-explosive bombs of sufficient size have adequate offensive power to sink or seriously damage any naval vessel at present constructed, provided such projectiles can be placed in the water close alongside the vessel. Furthermore, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to build any type of vessel of sufficient strength to withstand the destructive force that can be obtained with the largest bombs that airplanes may be able to carry from shore bases or sheltered harbors. High-capacity, high-explosive bombs hitting the upper works of the vessel are disastrous to exposed personnel, serious to light upper works, comparatively slight to heavy fittings such as guns, and negligible to turrets. The effect of direct hits was completely local. The most serious effect of bombs is the mining effect when such bombs explode close alongside and below the surface of the water. In the case of major ships the mining effect of a bomb will be materially reduced due to the ability of the personnel to free the ship of large quantities of water by means of pumps to distribute the excess water through the various compartments and to shore up the water-tight doors and bulkheads which are in most serious danger of carrying away due to water pressure.

Aircraft, through the medium of machine guns and fragmentation bombs as well as by high explosive bombs

of high capacity, possesses sufficient offensive power to seriously threaten the exposed personnel of naval vessels unless such vessels are protected by pursuit planes. This emphasizes the necessity for the further protection of personnel and for the provision of aircraft carriers on which such pursuit planes may be based. The effect of the gas bomb has not been determined, but it is believed that such bombs possess offensive power which, within the radius of action of the aircraft, is today a serious threat to vessels insufficiently protected by aircraft.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

"At present aircraft possesses the following abilities as regards operations with the Fleet in areas beyond the radius of action of aircraft based on shore:

Limited assistance to gunnery in the control of fire; limited assistance in the Service of Information and Security; important strategical and tactical qualities in operations of coast defense. In adequate quantities they may be the decisive factor in such operations. The availability of these qualities at present depends largely on weather conditions. The radius of action of bombing planes limits their effectiveness against naval vessels to coast defense, or base defense, in which this type is a very powerful adjunct to the present system of coast defense.

With reference to the effect of aircraft on future naval construction the Joint Board is of the opinion that: (a) The mission of the Navy is to control vital lines of transportation upon the sea. If no opposition is met from enemy naval vessels this mission can be accomplished without entering an enemy's coast zone within which aircraft based on shore or in sheltered harbors are effective. (b) Without an effective navy in time of war a nation must submit to an economic blockade fatal to its trade and the importation of necessary materials for the production of war supplies. (c) If heavier-than-air craft are to be effective in naval warfare they must have greater mobility, and since their radius of action is not great additional mobility must be obtained by providing mobile bases—i.e., aircraft carriers. (d) So far as known, no planes large enough to carry a bomb effective against a major ship have been flown from or landed on an airplane carrier at sea. It is probable, however, that future development will make such operations practicable. (e) Even in the present state of development the aircraft carrier, as exemplified by the Argus of the British Navy, is a type essential to the highest efficiency of the navy.

(f) Aircraft carriers are subject to attack by vessels carrying guns, torpedoes or bombs, and will require, as all other types of vessels require, the eventual support of the battleship. (g) The battleship is still the backbone of the fleet and the bulwark of the nation's sea defense, and will so remain so long as the safe navigation of the sea for purposes of trade or transportation is vital to success in war. (h) The airplane, like the submarine, destroyer and mine, has added to the dangers to which battleships are exposed, but has not made the battleship obsolete. The battleship still remains the greatest factor of naval strength. (i) The development of aircraft instead of furnishing an economical instrument of war leading to the abolition of the battleship has but added to the complexity of naval warfare. (j) The aviation and ordnance experiments conducted with the ex-German vessels as targets have proved that it has become imperative as a matter of national defense to provide for the maximum possible development of aviation in both the Army and Navy. They have proved also the necessity for aircraft carriers of the maximum size and speed to supply our Fleet with the offensive and defensive power which aircraft provide, within their radius of action, as an effective adjunct of the fleet. It is likewise essential that effective anti-aircraft armament be developed.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

OFFICERS ACCEPTING COMMISSIONS IN O.R.C.

With the announcement that the War Department will shortly issue regulations for the Officers' Reserve Corps, applications for commissions in the corps have been increasing. The work of handling the papers of Reserve officers has grown so heavy that the division in the War Department with its reduced personnel, is unable to handle the applications with the promptness that the good of the Service demands. There is no doubt now that if a policy which will give Reserve officers something to do is pursued, the strength of the Corps will be all that is required for the defense of the nation. The authorities in the War Department are gratified at the renewed interest of the Reserve officers, and expressed the belief that a large school for them will be held in every corps area next year. By that time, the Reserve officers who served in the war will be anxious to take up military affairs again, it is believed, and, with the graduates of the O.R.T.C., the Officers' Training Camps will be largely attended. As rapidly as Reserve officers accept their commissions, their papers are referred to the corps area commanders. The corps area commanders are then expected to assign them to duty and organizations. Following is the list of those who have recently accepted commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps:

Frank W. Bradner, Saratoga, N.Y., Major, M.C.
Cecil B. Jamison, Lyden, Wash., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Orlo K. Jenney, Stive, Va., 2d Lieut., Inf.
William S. Johnston, Philadelphia, Pa., 2d Lieut., Q.M.
Arlington S. Kerr, Northfield, Vt., 2d Lieut., Cav.
Norman L. King, Santa Fe, N.M., Major, Inf.
William Clark, San Antonio, Texas, 2d Lieut., Cav.
Kenneth L. Kirkland, Cleburn, Texas, 2d Lieut.
Byrl K. Kirklm, Muncie, Ind., Capt., M.C.
Daniel B. Knight, Burnell, Fla., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Hymann C. Laverne, New York city, 2d Lieut., S.C.
Alfred Leyburn, Ballston, Va., Capt., Inf.
Joseph E. Luce, Newark, N.J., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Thomas McDowell, Roosevelt, N.Y., Capt., Q.M.C.
William H. Mahoney, Leesburg, Fla., 2d Lieut., Inf.
William H. Mansfield, Atlanta, Ga., 2d Lieut., S.C.
George W. Marquart, Evanston, Ill., Capt., F.A.
Herbert A. Martin, Yonkers, N.Y., 1st Lieut., Inf.
Cyrus H. Maxwell, Jr., Morgantown, W. Va., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Richard H. Maxwell, Austin, Texas, 2d Lieut., Inf.
Edward C. Melby, North Farrisburg, Va., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Marion D. Mills, Newton, N.J., Major, Engrs.
Edward C. Millstead, Milwaukee, Wis., 1st Lieut., F.A.
Edgar C. Moore, Point Marion, Pa., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Fernando M. Ponce, Porto Rico, 1st Lieut., Inf.
Gady C. Morrow, Camp Lee, 2d Lieut., Inf.
Fred H. Moulton, Jr., Greenville, Texas, Capt., F.A.
Paul B. Moulton, Lowell, Mass., Major, Q.M.C.
Ray C. Mowery, Abilene, Texas, 2d Lieut., Inf.
David B. Muliken, Leonia, N.J., 1st Lieut., Engrs.
Frank Murphy, Detroit, Mich., Capt., Inf.
Everett W. Newcomb, Elizabeth, N.J., 1st Lieut., Q.M.C.
James A. Niedeck, Ithaca, N.Y., 2d Lieut.
Thomas S. Orr, Denver, Colo., Capt., Ord.
Forrest V. Owen, Morgan, Utah, 2d Lieut., C.A.C.
Charles A. Pickersall, Phoenix, Ariz., Capt., F.A.
Arthur D. Powell, Portland, Ore., 2d Lieut., S.C.
Harold H. Powell, Chicago, Ill., 2d Lieut., S.C.
Robert B. Price, Flushing, N.Y., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Ollie G. Ragan, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., 1st Lieut., Ch. C.
Joseph J. Reid, Bryan, Texas, 2d Lieut., Vet. O.
Eric M. Rickard, Summit, N.J., 2d Lieut., S.C.
Hugh D. Riddle, Davis, Va., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Clarence D. L. Ropp, Martinsburg, W. Va., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Solon F. Russell, Jeffersonville, Ind., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Roger V. St. Dieter, New Roads, La., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Joshua S. Sanders, Mansfield, La., 2d Lieut., Inf.
William A. Schwab, New Cumberland, Pa., Major, M.C.
Parry M. Scott, Morgantown, W. Va., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Charles W. Sherrill, Kerens, Texas, 2d Lieut., Inf.
Willie B. Shirey, Union, W. Va., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Robert G. Simmons, Scotts Bluff, Neb., 1st Lieut., S.C.
Charles N. Simon, Marion, Ala., Major, Inf.
Howard C. Smith, Morgantown, W. Va., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Paul L. Spooner, Morris, Minn., Major, Inf.
Anton Stephan, Washington, D.C., Col., Inf.
Justus M. Stevens, Logan, Utah, 2d Lieut., Q.M.C.
Albert H. Stiles, Waltham, Vt., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Harry G. Sturm, Enterprise, W. Va., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Louis J. Tatom, Pensacola, Fla., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Edward L. Taylor, Tyler, Texas, A.S.
James W. Taylor, San Rafael, Calif., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Henry H. Thacker, Brazil, Ind., Capt., D.C.
Clarence S. Thomas, Gainesville, Fla., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Ralph R. Thomas, Maria, Texas, 2d Lieut., Inf.
James W. Thompson, Omaha, Neb., Major, Q.M.C.
Zacharia Thode, Washington, D.C., 1st Lieut., Inf.
Clarence S. Tromps, Billings, Mont., Capt., Inf.
Herbert M. Truesdell, Seattle, Wash.
Russell H. Twyman, Clarkburg, W. Va., 2d Lieut., Engrs.
Paul Edwards, Seattle, Wash., Major, I.G. Dept.
Eldon M. Stenjem, Madison, Wis., 2d Lieut., Inf.
John E. Crawford, Camp S. D. Little, Ariz., 1st Lieut., Inf.
Joseph A. Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio, Lieut., Col., M.C.
James B. Black, Chicago, Ill., Capt., C.E.
Amos D. Haskell, Manila, P.I., Lieut., Col., Inf.
William M. A. Brandt, Hollywood, Calif., 1st Lieut., Inf.
Marvin Appel, Alexandria, La., Major, M.C.
Vernon G. Cox, Kansas City, Mo., Capt., C.A.C.
Douglas A. Fell, White Bear, Minn., 2d Lieut., S.C.
Daniel T. Jernan, New York City, Capt., C.E.
Jason S. Joy, Washington, D.C., Lieut., Col., Staff Spec.
Lawrence M.C. Judd, Honolulu, H.T., Lieut., Col., Inf.
Douglas H. King, Irvington, N.J., 1st Lieut., C.E.
Robert P. H. McLean, Baltimore, Md., 1st Lieut., A.S.
Homer F. Pennington, Lincoln, Neb., 2d Lieut., Inf.
Peter P. Rafferty, Red Bank, N.J., Major, M.C.
Herman B. Seabold, New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut., M.C.
Howard C. Shaw, Millville, N.J., Capt., Inf.
James T. Stockton, Austin, Texas, Lieut., Col., Q.M.C.
Roy C. Ward, Mill Valley, Calif., Major, Inf.
Robert C. Paradise, New York city, Capt., A.S.
Elmer J. Weitkamp, Pasadena, Calif., 2d Lieut., A.S.
John D. Weyer, Dublin, Va., Capt., Inf.
Lloyd T. Wheeler, Oklahoma City, Okla., Capt., Inf.
William Couden, Concord, Mich., 1st Lieut., C. of C.
Elliot D. Saunders, Camp S. D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., 2d Lieut., Inf.

INSTRUCTIVE CONFERENCE AT CAMP MEADE.

The 350 officers of the O.R.C. who attended the ten days' school of instruction at Camp Meade, Md., met in conference in the Liberty Theater Aug. 23. Col. R. P. Davis, camp commander, presided and gave a brief talk on doctrine and command. Col. John McA. Palmer, of General Pershing's staff, spoke on the intent of the Army reorganization law in its relation to the Army of the United States, and of the harmonious relations between its three components. He pointed out that the policy in relation to our military forces had not been changed, that it still held to the maintenance of a small Regular Army and that our wars shall be fought by the citizen Army. The mission of the military forces was regarded from a new standpoint, however, in the law, for it provided for the training of our citizens so

that on the declaration of an emergency we shall never again see the concentration of immense untrained masses in camps and then inaugurate training while war is in progress. Lieut. Col. William R. Gibson spoke on the influence of the instruction imparted in the school upon the training of the Reserve forces. Brig. Gen. Anton Stephen, commanding the National Guard of the District of Columbia, in an impressive address spoke of the great interest taken in the school, of the profit he had derived from the instruction, and declared it was his conviction not only that the development of the Organized Reserves would inflict no injury upon the National Guard, but that it would immensely benefit it, and that each should go forward in full harmony in the up-building of the structure of adequate national defense. Col. E. J. Williams, G-3 of the 3d Corps Area, dwelt upon the success of the experiment of bringing together a large group of representative Reserve officers who showed their interest by coming long distances at their own expense to attend the school. He declared that the success of this first school and the great interest manifested gave assurance of the future success of a great institution. After the formal addresses there was an open discussion and short talks by Reserve officers who generally expressed their satisfaction with the course and their enthusiastic adherence to high ideals for the organization of the Army of the United States. A consensus of sentiment resulted in a vote to form an organization of the Reserve officers in the 3d Corps Area, which was carried out after the conference ended.

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

ACTIVITIES AT PLATTSBURG.

Company I of the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Plattsburg, N.Y., romped home first in the inter-company relay dispatch race staged there on Aug. 20. It required the fifty members of the team exactly thirty-two minutes to cover the five and seven-tenth mile course. Six hundred candidates participated in the event, each running 200 yards. Trucks were used to carry the men to relay points and later return them to their company barracks after the race was run. The course was laid from a point on the Plattsburg-Beechmantown road to the Plattsburg Barracks parade ground. Major Howard L. Campion, director of camp athletics, supervised the race, assisted by Frank A. Wandle, supervisor of recreation. Thirty-five present and former students of DeWitt Clinton High School, of New York city, have planned the organization of a R.O.T.C. unit, to be introduced at DeWitt Clinton in the coming school year. Emanuel Haug, director of physical training at the high school, addressed the candidates and outlined a foundation of the unit. He stated that the high school students in training would be used as non-commissioned officers and instructors at the school. DeWitt Clinton is the first institution of its kind to receive permission to establish a R.O.T.C. unit in New York city.

The candidates have arranged to organize a brass band and recreation officials have ordered a complete set of instruments from New York. A band leader from the Army Band Leaders' School at Governors Island has been ordered to report for duty with the new band.

MAJOR GENERAL HAAN AT PLATTSBURG CAMP.

Major Gen. William G. Haan, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A., arrived at Plattsburg, N.Y., Aug. 18, to visit the Citizens' Training Camp, upon the invitation of Col. Arthur Thayer, U.S.A., the camp commander. He complimented the members of the camp on the patriotism they displayed when they entered the training camp for instruction. Brig. Gen. Dwight E. Aultman, 7th Field Art., U.S.A., also arrived at the camp Aug. 18 and made an inspection, after which the student soldiers passed in review before him.

"CHICAGO DAY" AT C.M.T.C., CAMP GRANT.

The candidates at the C.M.T.C. at Camp Grant celebrated "Chicago Day" on Aug. 16 in royal fashion. A special train left Chicago in the morning for the camp, having on board a delegation including Col. John A. Holabird, Vice President Abel Davis, of the Association of Commerce; Charles B. Pike, chairman of the visiting committee of the C.M.T.C. Association; Julius Rosenwald and other prominent men. An exhibition drill and review of the units of the "Red camp" took place, the reviewing officers being Major Gen. George Bell, jr., U.S.A.; Major Charles King, U.S.A., retired, who is a brigadier general in the Wisconsin National Guard; and Brigadier General Davis, representing the Illinois National Guard. General Bell was highly pleased with the showing made by the men, and joined with Colonel Holabird, Mr. Pike, Mr. Rosenwald, Mr. Davies and others in expressing their satisfaction with the results obtained by the Army and National Guard officers at the camp.

TANK COMPANIES REDUCED TO PLATOONS.

The reduction of Tank companies to platoons and the assignment of the smaller units to various stations due to the abandonment of seven camps, announced by the War Department, illustrates the radical measures necessary in the Army at present. The tank service, one of the greatest developments of the World War and which shared popular interest with the Air Service, has thus taken one more step down, the first being its reduction from a corps to service with the Infantry arm in the nature of "the accompanying gun." In the new organization the 7th Tank Co. at Camp Meade is separated into Tank Platoons Nos. 1, 2 and 3; the 5th Tank Co. at Camp Jackson becomes Tank Platoons Nos. 4 and 5; the 6th Tank Co. at Camp Grant is merged into Tank Platoons Nos. 6 and 7, and the 3d Tank Co. at Camp Pike becomes Tank Platoon No. 8. Additional personnel at Camp Meade is to be organized into Tank Platoon No. 9. When the 3d Division moves from Camp Pike to Camp Lewis it will take the records of the 3d Tank Co., which will absorb the personnel of the 4th Tank Co., the 4th being placed on the "inactive list." Changes of station will be made by rail soon after Sept. 1, as follows: Tank Platoon No. 1 from Camp Meade to Coast Defenses of Boston; No. 2 from Camp Meade to Camp Dix, N.J.; No. 4 from Camp Jackson to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; No. 5 from Camp Jackson to Fort Knox, Ky.; No. 6 from Camp Grant to Fort Sheridan; No. 7 from Camp Grant to Fort Snelling;

No. 8 from Camp Pike to Fort Sam Houston. Tank Platoons 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 will take with them all surplus personnel to be absorbed as vacancies occur. Tank Platoons Nos. 1, 2 and 3 will be filled by transfers from the 1st Tank Group. The latter is designated as the "active associate" of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Tank Companies. The 22d Maintenance Co. at Camp Meade is to be demobilized and its personnel transferred to other organizations of the 1st Tank Group. The corps area commanders concerned will arrange the details of the equipment to be moved, and matters relative to property and of company funds.

SERVICE PAY COMMITTEE ORGANIZES.

With Senator Wadsworth as its chairman and Representative McKenzie of Illinois as its vice chairman, the special committee which has been appointed to investigate and report upon the rates of pay for officers and men in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Public Health Service has organized. The committee includes Senators Newberry, McKinley, Fletcher and Walsh (Montana). For the House its members are Representative Tillson of Connecticut, Kraus of Indiana, Byrnes of South Carolina, and Oliver of Alabama. A stronger committee scarcely could have been selected. Senator Wadsworth has served in the National Guard, Senator Newberry in the Navy, and Representative Tillson in the National Guard. These three members have a technical knowledge of the Services and are exceptionally well equipped to deal with the questions involved. All of the members of the committee have been usually fair to the Services, and will approach the subject from a broad point of view. The first action of the committee was to ask the heads of the different departments for a report on the subject. It is believed that these reports will be favorable, as especially Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby are acquainted with the problems of the high cost of living with which the officers in the Services are called upon to deal. After the departments have submitted their reports the committee will conduct a hearing. At the request of the committee a resolution was introduced which authorizes it to summon witnesses and to incur the expense of employing clerical help. It is evident that the committee is planning to make a thorough investigation and to submit a report which will impress Congress. With the cry for economy, it is evident that the committee must make a strong case if it should report in favor of the continuation of the present rate of pay. It is unfortunate that the temporary increase should be referred to as bonus pay. While salaries and wages for every profession, avocation and trade have steadily advanced in the last twenty-five years, there has been no permanent increase in the pay of officers since 1908. The temporary increase made during the war did not raise the pay of officers to the pre-war basis when compared with the salary and wages of other professions. To do justice to the Services, the subject should be approached from this point of view.

NINETEEN OFFICERS RESTORED TO CLASS A.

By executive order, Major Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson, Cav., U.S.A., who was tentatively in class B of officers, has been restored to class A. At the same time President Harding issued orders in eighteen other cases, but these names have not been given out by the War Department. Under the policy of the War Department the list of class B officers is considered confidential. Only the board and the reviewing authorities have any knowledge of the names of the officers placed on the list or those who are retired by this process. It is understood that officers who are slated for elimination through class B are encouraged to resign so that any act on the part of the War Department will not be considered as a public reflection upon those concerned. The view is taken that a man might be perfectly competent for positions of trust in private life, but at the same time not equipped for the Service. That Major Wheeler-Nicholson had been placed tentatively on the class B list became public through the efforts of his friends and relatives. An extensive publicity campaign was conducted by his relatives, and his case has been reviewed in the daily press. Even when approached the War Department authorities refused to confirm the report that any action had been taken with regard to his case. The authorities at the department refuse to confirm the report that the recommendation of the classification board has been reversed by the President in a number of other cases. It is known, however, that while the President reversed eighteen or nineteen recommendations, he sustained the board in a larger number of its recommendations. It is stated that several hundred officers have been placed in the class B list, but this is largely a matter of speculation. While there is considerable agitation in certain quarters for the repeal of the elimination provisions of the amended National Defense act, the opinion was expressed by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that this will not be done. While there may be some cases of injustices, Chairman Wadsworth is of the opinion that on the whole the elimination law is just what the Army needs. Despite the protests from some sources, Chairman Wadsworth believes that the law is speeding up the work in the Regular Army. He insists that it should be given a fair trial, and is of the opinion that the Regular Service will gradually adjust itself to the operations of these provisions of the reorganization act. The fact that the President had the final review of all of the cases is urged by Chairman Wadsworth as one of the reasons why an officer cannot be railroaded out of the Army without a fair trial. The President, with the aid of the Secretary of War, it is urged by the chairman, can detect any great injustices which might result from some feud in the Service.

REFORM IN HANDLING PAPERS.

Col. R. C. Davis, 55th Inf., has been assigned under the direction of the Chief of Staff to special duty investigating causes of delay in handling papers between all branches and bureaus and the War Department and is to recommend measures for removing the causes of delay in this connection. A new system relating to the duty of officers has been adopted in The Adjutant General's Office. Formerly records were sent to chiefs of branches, and when acted upon were returned to The Adjutant General's Office. Hereafter each branch will have a representative in The Adjutant General's Office to act on assignments and transfers, deputized by the chiefs to act for them. The larger branches of the Service will have officers assigned as representatives permanently on duty in the office of The Adjutant General and in handling these matters it is predicted that the new system will remove much detail and prove a great time saver.

OFFICERS AND MEN DIE IN ZR-2 DISASTER.

The Navy dirigible ZR-2 the largest aircraft ever built, and bought by the United States Government from Great Britain, broke in two and then exploded on Aug. 24 while at a height of 1,000 feet during a test flight when the ship was over the city of Hull, England. Of the seventeen American Navy officers and men aboard, the latest accounts state that six officers and ten of the enlisted personnel were lost and twenty-seven officers and men of the Royal Air Force on the ship were killed. The American officer dead include Comdr. L. H. Maxfield, Lieut. Comdrs. V. N. Bieg and Emory W. Coil, Lieut. H. W. Hoyt, U.S.N., and Lieuts. C. G. Little and M. H. Esterly, U.S.N.R.F. Among the British dead are Air Commodore E. M. Maitland. There was only one American survivor of the crew, Quartermaster (2d class) N. O. Walker, U.S.N., of Commerce, Texas.

The enlisted personnel killed were: Chief Boatswain's Mate C. I. Aller, whose home was at Denver, Colo.; M. Lav, Greensboro, N.C.; A. Pettit, New York city; Chief Machinists Mates R. M. Coons, Owensboro, Ky.; Lloyd E. Crowl, S.C.; J. T. Hancock, London, England; W. J. Steele, Bainbridge, Ind.; G. Welch, Elgin, Ill.; William Julius and A. M. Loftin.

The disaster took place at about 6:30 o'clock in the evening. The dirigible had left her hangar at Howden on the morning of Aug. 23 for a fourth test flight, which it was believed might have been the last before she sailed for the United States, following her official acceptance. At four p.m. the last radio message was received from her, saying she would land at Howden at 6:30 p.m. While passing over Hull the dirigible was seen to suddenly crumple in the middle and a few moments later burst into flames. A terrific explosion followed and the ship, clearing the docks by 800 yards, fell into the river Humber. The greater part sank, burning debris floating about. Small craft of all kinds rushed to the scene and rescued several men, among them Flight Lieut. A. H. Wann, commander of the ship, and Norman O. Walker. A strong incoming tide soon submerged the wreck.

Divers of the British navy and private individuals were on the scene soon after the disaster, and with an American naval party worked during the night seeking to recover bodies from the tangled mass of wreckage. American and British officers conferred as to the best means of salvaging the debris, and thus reaching many bodies, some of which, however, it was thought, might be washed clear of the wreck and carried down the river. Bluejackets dredged the river where the stern of the dirigible fell, but failed to recover additional bodies, and awaited low tide, when part of the wreck would be exposed. Among those who watched the work of attempted rescue were the widows of Commander Maxfield and Chief Machinist's Mates Steele and Julius. Lieutenant Commander Byrd and Lieut. C. A. Tinker, who had intended making the flight, were detained at the last moment and remained ashore.

COURT OF INQUIRY TO BE HELD.

The Navy Department received news of the disaster from London soon after it occurred. The British Air Ministry followed with a message of sympathy to the Secretary of the Navy, deploring the loss of so many gallant American officers and men. King George, in a dispatch to the commander-in-chief of the Royal Air Force, conveyed his sympathy with the relatives of all the officers and men who perished in the disaster. In the Navy Department expert opinion believed the accident was due to the development of serious structural weakness, due perhaps to a sudden heavy wind, for it was pointed out that the ZR-2 was, in design, a departure from previous construction, the principal difference being in the abandonment of the old system of tension wiring at the connection of the sections, cross-wiring being employed instead of what is known as radio wiring. The financial loss involved in the disaster will aggregate about \$1,500,000, for while the ship was not to be paid for until completion, the contract for construction itself was on a half-and-half share in the risk, and as the contract price was \$2,000,000, half of this sum had been paid to the British Admiralty. An appropriation of \$500,000 was available for the training of the men of the U.S. Navy detachment.

That there will be a British court of inquiry as to the cause of the wreck of the ZR-2 is assumed by the American naval authorities, in view of the fact that because the dirigible was manned by an English crew, the authority to hold a court of inquiry is vested in the British Admiralty. At the same time it is believed that the British Admiralty will provide means by which the American Navy can be represented at the court and submit questions to the witnesses. The entire affair presents an involved situation in which there appears no provision in either British or American law or regulations for its solution. It has been suggested that the solution might be found in a joint investigation by the American and British authorities. The finding of such a joint board would be submitted to the American and British naval authorities for such action as they may see fit. It is acknowledged that as the American Government is to share in the expense of the ship up to the time of its destruction the American Government has material interest as well as professional interest in the accident. The Navy Department has received very little official information on the subject except the following dispatch: "Ship was making full speed trial. When explosion occurred ship broke in two and dropped in Humber river near city of Hull in flames. Total number of survivors to date are five. Among them is Flight Lieut. A. H. Wann, R.A.F., the captain of the ship during her trials. Searching parties are engaged at the wreck."

While the British Admiralty is to conduct a court of inquiry, a court of inquiry made up of U.S. Navy officers on duty in London will investigate the loss of American lives. Rear Admiral N. C. Twining, U.S.N., naval attaché at the American Embassy, London, has been directed by the Navy Department to arrange for the shipment of the bodies of the American officers and men to this country. They may be brought here by the U.S.S. Utah, now in British waters.

RECORDS OF DECEASED COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Following is the record of service of the six commissioned officers of the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Naval Reserve Force who lost their lives:

Comdr. Louis Henry Maxfield, U.S.N., who was assigned to command the ZR-2 on its trip across the Atlantic, was born at St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 19, 1883. Appointed to the Naval Academy from Minnesota in 1903, was graduated with the class of 1907. He was one of the pioneers in U.S. naval aviation, having received his designation as an air pilot, heavier-than-air branch, after training at Pensacola during the pre-war period. In

1917 Commander Maxfield went to Akron, Ohio, as a student in lighter-than-air and qualified as a pilot. For several months during the spring and summer of 1917 he was in command at Akron. In August, 1917, he went to Europe and was placed in command of the U.S. naval air station at Paimboeuf. His next assignment was in the department, Washington, where he was lighter-than-air aid in the office of Operations. He was subsequently sent to England, where he has been the commanding officer of the airship detachment at Howden. He was awarded the Navy Cross for services during the World War. The wife of Commander Maxfield was in England with him. A brother, Mr. A. C. Maxfield, lives at 627 Goodrich avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Lieut. Comdr. Valentine Nicholas Bieg, U.S.N., was born at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 24, 1889, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Virginia and was graduated with the class of 1910. During the World War he served on the U.S.S. Trippe (March 26-May, 10, 1917); at Philadelphia in connection with the fitting out of the U.S.S. Dent, and on board of her as executive officer when she was commissioned. His wife resides at Haverford, Pa., and his mother, Mrs. F. G. Bieg, at 120 South Fairfax street, Alexandria, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. Emory Wilbur Coil, U.S.N., was born at Westboro, Mass., Sept. 28, 1888. He was appointed from that state to the Naval Academy and graduated with the class of 1911. He entered the Aviation Service in December, 1916, and trained at Pensacola in heavier-than-air, transferring to the lighter-than-air section in March, 1917. He was a student at Akron in 1917 and qualified as a lighter-than-air pilot. His next assignment was the command of the Rockaway naval air station. When Commander Maxfield went to Europe in 1917 Lieutenant Commander Coil took his place as aid for lighter-than-air in Operations, Navy Department. He was subsequently sent to England to serve as a member of the Allied Aeronautical Commission of Control. During the past year he had acted as executive officer of the airship detachment at Howden. He leaves a wife, who was with him in England.

Lieut. Marcus Herbert Esterly, U.S.N.R.F., was born June 30, 1891, in Columbiana, Ohio. He enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force Oct. 11, 1917; was promoted to ensign Jan. 24, 1918; to lieutenant (j.g.) March 13, 1919, and lieutenant Jan. 20, 1920. He was ordered to active duty as an officer Feb. 1, 1918, and had been on active duty continuously since that date. His widow resides at 242 Auburndale avenue, Youngstown, Ohio. The body of Lieutenant Esterly was recovered.

Lieut. Henry Willets Hoyt, U.S.N., was born at Clearwater, Fla., May 26, 1890, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that state and graduated from the Academy with the class of 1914. During the pre-war period Lieutenant Hoyt specialized in kite balloon duty at sea. He also was a student at Akron in 1917, and after qualifying as a lighter-than-air pilot at that place served for a short time at the Hampton Roads naval air station, and then returned to Akron to assume command of the station there for a short time. He was subsequently in charge of lighter-than-air with the Pacific Air Force, until he was sent to Howden as a member of the airship detachment at that place. Lieutenant Hoyt was awarded the Navy Cross for services during the World War. His mother, Mrs. R. D. Hoyt, resides at Clearwater, Fla.

Lieut. Charles Gray Little, U.S.N.R.F., was born July 9, 1895, in Newburyport, Mass. He enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force May 9, 1917; was promoted to ensign Nov. 6, 1917; to lieutenant (j.g.) June 28, 1918, and lieutenant Jan. 21, 1919. He was ordered to active duty Nov. 6, 1917, and served on active duty until the expiration of his enrollment and re-enrolled May 9, 1921. His father, Henry B. Little, resides at 227 High street, Newburyport, Mass. The body of Lieutenant Little was recovered.

Fire in Battle

The object of training men to use firearms being only for the purpose of delivering an effective fire in battle, and the World War like every other having shown that instruction must be given prior to entry into action as none of value can be given on the battlefield, all news having to do with such training will be printed in this column.

A.F. IN G. WINS ALLIED SMALL ARMS SHOOT.

The A.F. in G. covered itself with glory when at Aix-la-Chapelle, on July 18-20, in an Inter-Allied small arms shoot, it not only won the competition but won five of the six events held. A more remarkable fact is that the American riflemen not only won their events by wide margins but captured all of the first six places in five of six events. Only in the enlisted men's machine gun event did the American riflemen take second place. The Officers' Pistol Team started the ball rolling by taking the first six places in that event. The Enlisted men's Team duplicated the lead of their officers with the pistol. On the following day both officers and enlisted men captured all six places in the rifle competition at 200, 300 and 400 meters. The automatic team came up and continued the remarkable record, which was lowered only when the Belgians captured first place in the Enlisted men's Machine Gun event which was a close competition between the Belgians and Americans, both of whom were far ahead of the French and British teams. Lieut. Col. Allen J. Greer and officers of the 5th Infantry were especially delighted with the returns because nineteen of the thirty-six American competitors are members of the 5th Infantry, which regiment claims the winner of four firsts of the six events and furnished four of the six members of three of the teams. The remaining seventeen competitors came from the 50th and 8th Infantry regiments, the 6th Field Artillery, 1st Engineers, 16th Railway Engineers and the Provisional Machine Gun Battalion. The American teams were in charge of Major Stanley L. James, S.C.

The total scores of the several teams was as follows: American, 10,533; Belgian, 8,729; British, 7,586; French, 7,148. In the machine gun competition, the American team won second place, losing to the Belgian team by 73 points. Results of the other matches with the aggregate score of each team were as follows:

Officers' Rifle—American team, 492; Belgian, 402; British, 379; French, 295.

Enlisted Men's Rifle—American, 482; British, 416; Belgian, 407; French, 282.

Officers' Pistol—American, 1,064; French, 961; Belgian, 923; British, 917.

Enlisted Men's Pistol—American, 1,017; British, 877; French, 843; Belgian, 795.

Automatic Rifle—American, 961; British, 565; Belgian, 551; French, 532.

Machine Gun—Belgian, 891; American, 818; French, 654; British, 494.

CAMP PERRY NATIONAL MATCHES.

There will be more rifle teams and a larger attendance at the National Matches, which are to be held from Aug. 27 to Sept. 22 at Camp Perry, Ohio, than at any previous competitions. Reports reaching the headquarters of the National Rifle Association at Washington, D.C., indicate that in all the classes and contests, something like ninety teams will participate. With the force of Regular troops that have been assigned to duty at the matches, the members of the teams and other marksmen who will be unattached, the attendance, it is expected, will reach 3,000.

There will be seven Service and twenty-nine to thirty-two National Guard teams entered. The Service teams will consist of the Infantry, Cavalry, Coast Artillery, Philippine Scouts, Navy, Marine Corps and U.S. Naval Academy. The names of the National Guard teams have not yet been announced. There will be thirty-two or thirty-three official civilian teams. The official teams are those which are entitled under the recently enacted law to have their expenses paid by the Federal Government. Doubtless there will be a number of teams to attend the matches who will pay their own expenses. These have not reported to the headquarters of the Rifle Association. The states which will send official teams are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Wyoming and the District of Columbia.

WAKEFIELD SHOOTING CONTESTS.

Details of the results of the tournament of the United Services of New England, at Wakefield, Mass., additional to those printed in our issue of Aug. 20, are given here concerning the shooting in the various matches, in which members of the U.S. Marine Corps won most of the prizes:

Boyley Match—200 yards, rapid fire. Won by Marine Gunr. O. Wiggs, U.S.M.C., fifty points out of a possible fifty. The next twelve prize-winners in order of standing, who all made fifty points out of a possible fifty, were the following: Sergt. T. J. Jones, Corp. L. B. Wilson, Pvt. R. C. Glenn, Corp. B. L. Stephenson and Pvt. S. A. Moraski, all U.S.M.C.; Capt. H. P. Detwiler, C.A.C., U.S.A.; Sergt. E. F. Holzhauser and 1st Lieut. W. J. Whaling, U.S.M.C.; Major H. J. Kneer and Sergt. G. B. Ping, C.A.C., U.S.A.; Capt. J. Jackson and Pvt. E. J. Nelson, U.S.M.C. There were ninety entries in the match.

McKenzie Match—600 yards, slow fire. There were ninety-nine entries, and the match was won by Pvt. G. M. Jeffis, of Massachusetts, score fifty points out of a possible fifty. The other thirteen prize-winners, with aggregate scores, follow: Corp. L. D. Wilson, Sergt. T. J. Jones and 1st Sergt. E. S. Stake, U.S.M.C., all 50; Capt. G. del Carrington, C.A.C., U.S.A.; Pvt. R. C. Glenn, U.S.M.C., Lieut. W. K. Queen, A. and H.A. Co., Sergt. T. O. Lowery, U.S.M.C., Sergt. J. Wertberger, C.A.C., U.S.A., Major H. W. Stanley, C.A.C., U.S.A., Corp. G. R. Lee, Capt. J. Jackson, Sergt. T. B. Crawley and Corp. L. B. Bowen, U.S.M.C., all 49 points.

Special Team Match—200 yards off hand, 600 yards prone. Won by U.S.M.C. Team No. 1, score 558; second, Team No. 3, U.S.M.C., score 546. There were nine teams in the contest.

Hayden All-American Match—200, 300, 600 and 1,000 yards. Won by U.S.M.C. Team No. 1, score 3,276.

New England Interstate Match—200, 300, 600 and 1,000 yards. Won by Massachusetts Team No. 1, score 3,057 points.

Marine Corps Long Range Trophy Match—Teams of two men. Won by Sergeants C. A. Porter and W. F. Liell, U.S.M.C., score 194.

The Captain Ratigan Match—200 yards, slow fire. Won by Marine Gunr. J. J. Faragher, U.S.M.C., score 47 points. The scores of the other ten prize-winners follow: Major W. D. Frazer, C.A.C., U.S.A., 1st Lieut. W. J. Whaling and Capt. W. W. Ashurst, U.S.M.C., all 47; Sergt. A. F. Frederick, U.S.M.C., Sergt. O. S. Hahn and Sergt. E. B. Porter, C.A.C., U.S.A., all 46; Capt. J. T. Lawless, Pvt. A. V. Harrington and Pvt. E. H. Kean, Mass. N.G., and Gy. Sergt. E. L. Rush, U.S.M.C., all 45.

The Campbell Match—300 yards, slow fire. Won by Sergt. Thomas J. Jones, U.S.M.C., fifty points out of a possible fifty, with 122 extra bull's-eyes. G. L. Cutting, a civilian of Worcester, was second, with fifty points and ninety additional bull's-eyes. The other eleven prize-winners follow: Corp. R. C. Glenn, Corp. J. F. Tucker, Sergt. W. F. Liell, Mar. Gunr. C. A. Wiggs, Mar. Gunr. O. Wiggs, Sergt. J. W. Coppens, Corp. S. L. Stephenson and Mar. Gunr. J. J. Andrews, all U.S.M.C., 50; 1st Lieut. G. W. Trichel and Capt. H. C. Barnes, jr., C.A.C., U.S.A., and Sergt. T. B. Crawley, U.S.M.C., 49.

The Phelan Match—300 yards, rapid fire. Won by Capt. Joseph Jackson, U.S.M.C., with a score of eight possible strings.

The Cummings Match—500 yards, rapid fire. Won by Capt. Joseph Jackson, U.S.M.C., with a score of one possible and forty-eight points on the shoot-off.

The Pfaff Match—1,000 yards, slow fire. Capt. Joseph Jackson, U.S.M.C., took second place, with a score of forty-nine out of a possible fifty.

REMOVAL OF ARMY PROMOTION BLOCK.

The opposition of Senators Capper and Spencer to the confirmation of the nomination of Major Robert Gray Peck, Inf., for promotion to lieutenant colonel having been withdrawn, prospects for immediate removal of the block in Army promotions were good on Aug. 25, and the committee would have confirmed promotions to existing vacancies but for failure to receive the complete list from the War Department in time for action prior to the Senate's going into recess until Sept. 21. At that time it is expected that prompt action on all nominations will take place.

Upon the confirmation of Major Peck fifty-four majors, whose nominations for promotion to lieutenant colonel have been confirmed, will be tendered their appointments by the War Department, with commissions from the original date of vacancy in each case. The removal of the "block" will also advance fourteen majors to lieutenant colonels, 104 captains to majors and 178 first lieutenants to captains, and any other promotions to vacancies which may occur in the interim until the Senate reassembles, providing all qualify in the physical examinations. As of Aug. 22 there were no vacancies in the grade of colonel, the retirement of Col. Evan M. Johnson, Inf., upon his own application not becoming effective until Jan. 1, 1922. There are fourteen vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel, the promotions extending down sixteen files because of the prospective retirements for physical disability of Major Kelton L. Pepper, Inf., and Major John J. Mudgett, Inf., so that the last major eligible for promotion is George R. Somerville, Cav., No. 1141. The 104 vacancies in the grade of major will extend to and include Capt. George S. Andrew, Cav., No. 3325, for promotion. In the grade of captain the 178 vacancies will take in all files down to and including 1st Lieut. Harry L. Franklin, Inf., No. 7874.

AVIATION

While we have always talked of three dimensions and while we think we are three-dimensional creatures the fact remains that up to the present we have been making use of only two dimensions. The vertical, or third dimensional distance to which we have been accustomed, when climbing a tree, traveling upstairs, or even in an express elevator going to the top of the Woolworth Building or down in a deep mine, are relatively so small that until the invention of aviation the third dimension for all practical purposes remains an unknown quantity. Aviation has commenced and is daily continuing its exploration of the third dimension and the uses to which it can be put. This inevitably means a tremendous change in many directions.

AIR SQUADRONS, NATIONAL GUARD.

Two National Guard Air Service squadrons have been Federally recognized, credit for the movement in the organization of the first unit being Minnesota's. The second unit is attached to the Maryland National Guard. The third unit may be either New York's or Alabama's as both states are moving rapidly to meet the requirements for recognition. Tennessee has made efforts to organize a unit under many difficulties, and after inspection recognition was withheld until the state meets the necessary requirements as to hangars, fields, and storage for equipment. Major John C. Bennett, Jr., is working to perfect the installation of hangars, which are being moved from Memphis to Nashville, and it is expected at the Militia Bureau that an inspection in the near future will lead to immediate recognition. The Minnesota Observation Squadron has now a strength of twenty officers and ninety-four enlisted men, with a field at St. Paul. It is commanded by Major Ray S. Miller, of Minneapolis, and its personnel is made up largely of men employed by the Curtiss Airplane Co. It received recognition on May 23, after an inspection in January of this year, when the unit passed muster with its own equipment of hangars and airplanes. The authorized strength of the unit is thirty-one officers and 132 enlisted men, and the tables of organization supply thirteen airplanes and much other equipment, motors, motorcycles, machine shop, etc. The Government has not yet furnished the authorized equipment of airplanes, but the unit is reported to be making excellent progress with the equipment owned by its officers and men.

The Maryland National Guard Observation Squadron was inspected on June 29, 1921, and Federal recognition accorded from the same date. It is commanded by Major George L. Jones, of Baltimore. The state has taken two hangars from Government fields and erected them on its own field between Fort Howard and Baltimore, and the unit has entered upon an active recruiting campaign. The state of Alabama also is active in organizing an Air Service Observation Squadron and had arranged to take Government-owned hangars from Memphis and install them on a field at Birmingham. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, has suggested that the state designate Co. M, 14th Inf., N.G.N.Y., at Hempstead, L.I., as the nucleus for the Air Service Observation Squadron of the 27th Division. The Militia Bureau, however, has had no communication in reference to the proposed unit, which is necessary to the complete organization of the division. Pennsylvania is also moving slowly in organizing National Guard air squadrons, and it appears as though the divisional organizations will be well under or action taken toward inspection and recognition. Each of the National Guard air squadrons will eventually be equipped with thirteen airplanes, and the machines will shortly be issued to Minnesota and Maryland. When equipment is complete the War Department will detail two Regular officers and twelve enlisted men to each squadron from the Air Service to carry out the program of instruction.

NATIONAL AERIAL MEET AT MINNEAPOLIS.

A national aerial meet is to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., on Sept. 5-7, under the auspices of the Aero Club of Minneapolis with Major Ira A. Rader, Air Ser., U.S. A., in charge of the military events and entrants. Addresses are to be made from an airplane by Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, assistant to Chief of Air Service, U.S.A., his words being conveyed to the crowds by means of wireless telephones and amplifiers. Among the events scheduled are to be an attack on an anchored balloon by three planes and an attack on them, in turn, by three other machines; stunt flying; and a formation flight by a squadron of twelve airplanes of the Minnesota Air Squadron, Minn. N.G. There is also to be a reproduction of the recent bombing of the ex-German battleship Ostfriesland, a bombing attack on a German village and one on an enemy artillery battery. Cash prizes totaling \$15,000 have been offered for various contests which include long-distance flights and a 100-mile aerial derby around St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Pulitzer trophy is also to be competed for.

SWORDS FOR R.A.F. OFFICERS.

Since our last issue, says the United Service Gazette of July 20, it has been decided officially that the sword is to form part of the equipment of the "full dress" of an officer of the Royal Air Force. Judging from letters which have appeared in the press a somewhat unusual amount of interest has been manifested in this matter, which might reasonably be regarded as of comparatively trifling importance. From the strictly utilitarian standpoint there is, certainly, nothing to be urged in favor of the sword. It has been advanced that it has no tradition in the Air Force which might justify its introduction on grounds of sentiment, that it is an additional expense, and that in any circumstances it can only be worn on rare occasions. As regards these arguments it should not be forgotten that the last two apply with almost equal strength to the bulk of the officers of the army. But there undeniably exists in the army a very long association with the sword that can never be found in the Air Force. For a very long period it really was a weapon, as indeed it still remains with the cavalry. But with infantry officers it has for a considerable period been little more than a badge. At the same time, so strong is the effect of custom, that neither a naval

nor a military officer en grande tenue can well be imagined without a sword. Its absence would be as conspicuous as that of a man faultlessly attired in evening dress but without a tie. It may be presumed, therefore, that the officers of the newest addition to the fighting forces would not wish to be distinguished in this respect—it might almost be said invidiously distinguished—from their comrades in the older services. The question is one upon which, as Sir Roger De Coverley remarked upon a famous occasion, "much might be said on both sides." But, as has been observed, it is, after all, one of little moment, and it is rather surprising that so much attention should have been given to it, when the story of 1914-1918 is remembered and properly understood.

MOORING MASTS FOR ARMY AIR SERVICE.

Contract has been let by the War Department for the building of twenty-five portable mooring masts for the accommodation of lighter-than-air craft where there are no hangars. These mooring masts come in three sections eighteen feet in length, with sufficient guy wires and rods to hold them erect when set up for the mooring of airships. They are demountable and when knocked down are easily transportable from place to place wherever they may be needed. They will thus afford much wider employment of airships, as heretofore flights were largely confined to and from stations equipped with suitable hangars. This design of mooring mast is not new, as there are now two at Langley Field, Va., one at Ross Field, Calif., and one at Camp Biene, El Paso, Texas. It has undergone thorough practical tests, both abroad and in this country, and the new masts now under construction are regarded as a valuable asset in the equipment of the Air Service.

N.R.F. QUOTAS FOR NAVAL DISTRICTS.

The quotas of officers to be retained in the Naval Reserve Force for the several naval districts, prorated by states, have been approved. These quotas are based upon the recommendations of the General Board for a reduction of the commissioned personnel, as reported in our issue of Aug. 6, page 1303. The reduction will go into effect immediately and re-enrollments of staff officers will be held up pending the selection of those officers of the Medical and Supply Corps to be retained. Commandants of naval districts have been directed to submit the names of the Medical and Supply Corps officers who will contribute most to the successful administration of the Naval Reserve Force, and to arrange their lists of names in the order of merit in each locality. The naval district quotas are as follows:

1st Naval Dist.	Classes 1 and 2				Class 5
	Line.	Med. Corps.	Sup. Corps.	Aviators.	
Maine	84	5	4	42	
Massachusetts	490	31	21	210	
New Hampshire	40	3	2	16	
Rhode Island	61	4	3	32	
	675	44	30	309	
2d Naval Dist.					
Vermont	3	1	1	1	
Connecticut	130	9	6	53	
New York	800	53	32	355	
New Jersey	192	13	8	89	
	1,125	76	47	500	
4th Naval Dist.					
New Jersey	56	3	2	25	
Pennsylvania	282	18	12	125	
Delaware	37	2	1	17	
	375	23	15	167	
5th Naval Dist.					
Maryland	73	5	3	33	
Virginia	37	2	1	17	
North Carolina	37	2	1	16	
West Virginia	3	1	1	1	
	150	10	6	67	
6th Naval Dist.					
South Carolina	45	3	2	20	
Georgia	30	2	1	13	
	75	5	3	33	
7th Naval Dist.					
Florida	56	4	2	25	
8th Naval Dist.					
Ala. and Fla.	38	2	1	17	
Mississippi	38	2	1	17	
Tennessee	3	1	1	1	
Arkansas	3	1	1	1	
Louisiana	64	4	3	30	
Oklahoma	3	1	1	1	
Texas	38	2	1	16	
	187	13	9	83	
9th Naval Dist.					
Ohio	190	12	8	83	
Kentucky	6	1	1	3	
Indiana	80	5	3	36	
Illinois	357	23	12	160	
Michigan	152	10	6	67	
Wisconsin	110	7	5	50	
Minnesota	155	10	6	67	
North Dakota	2	1	1	1	
South Dakota	2	1	1	1	
Iowa	6	1	1	2	
Nebraska	5	1	1	2	
Kansas	5	1	1	2	
Maine	55	3	2	25	
	1,125	76	49	500	
11th Naval Dist.					
Arizona	3	1	1	1	
New Mexico	3	1	1	1	
California	152	10	6	65	
	158	12	8	67	
12th Naval Dist.					
Colorado	3	1	1	1	
Nevada	3	1	1	1	
Utah	3	1	1	1	
California	284	18	12	130	
	293	21	15	133	
13th Naval Dist.					
Montana	3	1	1	1	
Idaho	3	1	1	1	
Wyoming	3	1	1	1	
Oregon	75	5	3	34	
Washington	141	9	6	63	
	225	17	12	100	
14th Naval Dist.					
Hawaii	31	2	1	16	
15th Naval Dist.					
Washington, D.C.	19	1	1	9	

NAVAL MILITIA AND U.S.N.R.F.

Members of the New York Naval Militia and also the 6th Division of Connecticut Naval Militia, together with members of the U.S.N.R.F., sailed from New York city Aug. 21, for a two weeks' cruise, under the direction of Capt. J. W. Timmons, U.S.N., 3d Naval District. All the Naval Militiamen are now enrolled as a part of the U.S.N.R.F. The men assembled at the base at 96th street and North river, New York city, where they boarded the eight Eagle boats, and three submarine chasers assigned to them. The commander of the squadron of the New York Naval Militia boats is Comdr. A. I. Perry, in the Eagle 13. The commanders of the other New York boats are: Eagle No. 26, Lieut. John C. Huntington; No. 44, Comdr. L. W. Fesselman; No. 51, Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Mason; No. 54, Comdr. T. Nelson and No. 59, Comdr. J. T. Keane.

As the squadron passed the Statue of Liberty on its way to sea, it was reviewed by Capt. John W. Timmons, U.S.N., force commander in charge of the organization of Reserves of the 3d Naval District, and five other officers aboard the Privateer, the district commandant's yacht. Other officers in the reviewing party were Comdr. Charles J. Anderson, U.S.N.R.F., chief of staff; Lieut. James J. Doherty, U.S.N.R.F., aid to the force commander; Lieut. Charles R. Joffe, U.S.N., flag lieutenant; Lieut. Wilfred F. Olsen, U.S.N.R.F., flag secretary, and Lieut. John B. O'Reilly, U.S.N.R.F., force engineer. After the trip down the river, the boats separated in divisions of three for practice work along the coast from Maine to Chesapeake Bay. This is the first cruise, worth mention, of the Reservists since the World War. More than 2,000 men have already taken the two weeks' cruise, and many more of the 6,000 officers and 54,000 men in the district will take the cruise before autumn.

NAVAL RESERVE FORCE ACTIVITIES.

BUILDING UP THE SEA-GOING CLASSES.

Concentrating on the building up of the sea-going classes of the Naval Reserve Force, the Navy Department has succeeded in putting into effect this summer greater activities in training than at any time since the armistice. With the reduction of the personnel to 5,200 in Classes 1, 2 and 5, the Bureau of Navigation is taking measures to stabilize the force in the Reserve Force Division in order to clear away the accumulation of work in the transfer, confirmation, and promotion of Naval Reservists, and it is expected that this will be accomplished by Jan. 1. At present, owing to the large number of expirations of enrolment and the activities incident to re-enrolment, the business handled in the Reserve Force Division has multiplied many times, and it was unfortunate that when the work reached its maximum it was necessary to cut the clerical forces. Plans now in motion, it is expected, will make for a resumption of the usual promptness in action about the first of the year.

ENROLMENTS IN CLASS 3 STOPPED.

No new enrolments will be made in Class 3, and re-enrolments in this class will continue only upon authorization from the Bureau of Navigation. This action is necessary because of the material reduction of officers in Class 3 approved by the Navy Department and owing to lack of appropriations for the activities of this class.

PERSONNEL CHANGES.

Changes among the officer personnel of the N.R.F. announced Aug. 20 include the following:

New enrolments—Lieut. C. L. Chandler; Lieut. (M.C.) T. L. Carter; Lieuts. (j.g.) J. J. Orr and T. H. Laine; Ensigns L. J. Archer, E. O. Lovejoy, J. A. Mayer, W. F. Perry, R. F. Richardson and C. M. Terry.

Appointment accepted in Navy—Lieut. (C.R.C.) F. L. Janeway.

Retirement—Lieut. (j.g.) B. H. Magee.

Promotion—Lieut. (j.g.) A. C. Kolbye to Lieutenant.

NAVY DEPARTMENT 1923 ESTIMATES.

Conferences in the Navy Department on the budget for 1923 have brought out the fact that the estimates will show no economies in battleship construction nor in ordnance. Materiel activities, it is established, cannot be cut without endangering the efficiency of the Navy. The department's estimates will be submitted to Director of the Budget Dawes on Sept. 1, and the estimated requirements probably will show a considerable advance over the total appropriations for 1922. In view of the report of the Army and Navy Board that aviation development is "imperative" in the Army and Navy, it is expected that the estimates for the Bureau of Aeronautics will show a large increase. Emphasis has been laid on the fact that there was a very impressive sentiment in Congress favorable to granting the Navy \$18,000,000 for aviation in the appropriations for 1922, but the pressure for reduction cut the figure to \$13,400,000. How much aviation development in the Navy suffers because of this reduction is apparent when it is considered that out of this appropriation the Bureau of Aeronautics must pay for maintenance on shore, the overhead, the civilian labor, building and construction, and for fuel and oil, for the bureau received no appropriations for public works. In addition the Navy is obligated to pay fifty per cent. of the cost of maintenance of the helium plant, the Army paying the remaining fifty per cent. The disparity in aviation between the fleets of Great Britain and Japan and the United States is as well known in Congress as in the Navy Department, and generally it is recognized that the equipment of the battleships with airplanes is one of the first steps to engage the attention of the Navy. As expressed by a Navy officer, "The commander of a battleship in the future must not be in the position of entering an engagement with the exclamation, 'If I only had planes!'"

LAUNCH OF SUBMARINE S-5.

The U.S. submarine S-5, built by the Lake Torpedo Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., was launched at that place Aug. 20, 1921. The S-5, which is a vessel of the first line, was christened by Mrs. R. P. Mills, wife of an official of the company. After breaking a bottle of champagne on the bow of the submarine, Mrs. Mills released a carrier pigeon bearing a message to President Harding. Between 500 and 600 pigeons which had been taken to Bridgeport from Far Rockaway, N.Y., were also released.

NATIONAL GUARD

WASHINGTON STATE ENCAMPMENT.

The most successful series of encampments held by the National Guard of the state of Washington, in many years, was brought to a close on July 30, when the units of the 146th Field Artillery entrained for their home stations, according to an opinion expressed by Brig. Gen. Maurice Thompson, The A.G., on Aug. 5. In not one of the four camps was he disappointed in the work of the officers and men, he declared, and in every case he was surprised with what they had been able to accomplish. "The splendid showing of the troops in the field," said General Thompson, "amply proved to me that the reorganization of the Guard forces in this state had been successfully carried out. The fact that so much was accomplished, despite the fact that more than half the men were attending their first camp speaks well for the type of officers and enlisted men coming into the National Guard to-day."

The organizations on duty at the camps included the 161st Infantry, Col. W. T. Patton; 146th Field Artillery, Col. H. G. Winsor; M.G. Troop B, Cav.; the 116th Motor Ambulance Company, 1st and 2d Companies of Coast Artillery, Col. Otto W. B. Farr, U.S.A., commanding officer of the 4th Field Artillery Brigade, praised the work of the Artillerymen. He was particularly pleased with the way the men handled their guns during the service practice at Camp Lewis. Col. Robert H. Noble, U.S.A., officer in charge of National Guard affairs in the 9th Corps Area, who witnessed the firing of the batteries on July 25 and 26, said they were doing exceptionally fine work, and praised the spirit of the officers and men.

Col. Harry G. Winsor, commanding the 146th Field Artillery, W.N.G., and the officers of the regiment give all credit to Major Chitt Andrus, Field Art., U.S.A., field artillery instructor of the Washington National Guard, and non-commissioned officer instructors from Camp Lewis, for the success of the Field Artillery camp. Major Andrus, on the other hand, tells the officers that it was themselves and the never-say-die spirit of the men of the regiment, that made the camp the success it was. Major John H. Hood, U.S.A., coast artillery instructor for the troops of the Washington National Guard, also praised the Washington National Guardsmen, particularly those in the 1st and 2d Companies at Aberdeen and Snohomish, whose work at Fort Worden, from July 16 to 30, attracted wide attention.

At Camp William R. McKay on July 9 the national and regimental colors carried by the old 161st Infantry in France were presented to the 3d Infantry, Washington National Guard, recently redesignated the 161st Infantry. Major William M. Inglis, 59th Inf., U.S.A., colonel of the 161st Infantry in France, made the presentation on behalf of the state. The were received by Col. William T. Patton, commanding officer of the 161st at the present time.

AIDING RECRUITING IN MINNESOTA.

Because of the slackness in recruiting for the National Guard in Minnesota, Col. J. B. Woolnough, commanding the 6th Infantry, M.N.G., of St. Paul, submitted to the St. Paul Association of Public and Business Affairs a plan whereby recruiting may be aided. A letter enclosing a proof of a large card, bearing the American eagle, in colors, and the shield of the United States, and containing the following, has been sent to all employers, the association having given its full approval of the plan:

"We believe in the National Guard and in the plans of the War Department for the national defense. In order to facilitate the enlistment of our employees in the local organizations of the National Guard we have subscribed to the following provisions: (1) National Guardsmen in our employ will be given fifteen days leave of absence each year, with pay, for the purpose of attending camp; this leave not to affect in any way the regular vacation privileges. (2) When called into service by the Governor of the state, we will pay National Guardsmen, in our employ, the difference between their regular wages and what they receive in National Guard pay. (3) The fact that the man is a National Guardsman shall entitle him to preference—other things being equal—in securing employment, or, in case of reduction of force, in retaining employment."

Employers were asked to sign and return a pledge card that they would agree to the plan proposed, which they have done in such large numbers that Minneapolis and other cities have followed the example of St. Paul.

NEW JERSEY.

The field training for the New Jersey National Guard, which began at Sea Girt on July 9 and came to an end on Aug. 13, was most successful in every respect, and the various units returned to their home stations greatly benefited. The program of instruction was progressive, but the schedules did not deprive the individual commanders of initiative in the training of their troops. The instruction included care of horses, physical drill, special instruction for the headquarters service, howitzer and machine gun companies, medical detachment and rifle companies. For the latter the instruction included extended order, battalion drill, target practice, tent pitching, bayonet training, gas training, athletics, etc. There were also lectures and tactical walks for officers, instruction in field fortifications and battle exercises. The units on duty during the several camp tours and the officers of the Army on duty as instructors with them were: Infantry, Col. George E. Thorne, U.S.A., senior instructor; Headquarters, 57th Infantry Brigade, Major H. P. Perrine, jr., Inf.; 113th Infantry, Major H. W. Stuckey, M.C.; 114th Infantry, Capt. M. J. McGuire, Inf.; Medical Detachments, 115th and 114th Infantry, Capt. W. C. Louisell, 1st Lieut. V. M. Smith, II. W. Barrick and C. R. Sargent, Inf.

Cavalry, Lieut. Col. A. F. Commiskey, Cav., senior instructor, 102d Cav.; Major A. T. Wilbourn, Cav.; Medical Detachment, 102d Cavalry, Major H. W. Stuckey, M.C.; Field Hospital No. 1, 1st Lieut. H. W. Barrick and C. R. Sargent, Inf. Governor Edwards was in attendance with his staff during the encampment and reviewed the troops. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.Y. N.G., was also among those honored with a review. Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, N.Y.N.G., retired, spent

several days in camp as the guest of Brig. Gen. H. S. Borden, brigade commander, N.J.N.G., recently commissioned in the O.R.C.

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR N.G. OFFICERS.

The War Department has announced a decision as to officers of the National Guard who are entitled to \$240 additional pay per year as captains commanding organizations. The decision reads: "This pay shall accrue only to captains commanding companies, troops, batteries, or units or detachments similar to a company in organization or administration which maintains a strength of not less than fifty enlisted men. The following commanders are not entitled to this additional pay: officers junior to grade of captain who perform the duties of captains commanding bodies of troops as enumerated above; officers senior to the grade of captain who command bodies of troops as enumerated above, or other units; commanding officers of units other than those enumerated above whatever their grade." Major Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau states that this decision of the War Department will be incorporated in the National Guard Regulations now in course of revision.

INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD.

The coming promotion of Brig. Gen. Robert H. Tyndall, of the Indiana National Guard, as major general commanding the 38th Division as soon as the states of Kentucky and West Virginia complete their quota, is indicated in word received from Indiana. General Tyndall, who is one of the most efficient officers in the National Guard, commanded the 150th Field Artillery in the 42d Division, A.E.F. The Indiana Guard is constantly progressing, and is one of the best in the country. The personnel of both officers and men is very high. The manner in which the Regular Army is co-operating with the Guard is particularly pleasing to that organization. When a supply officer of the Guard, who served abroad, was recently urged by a Regular officer to "ask for anything you may need," he remarked to a friend soon afterward, "This surely is not the Army. I am in a dream."

Governor McCray, accompanied by Adjutant Gen. Harry B. Smith and by Major Francis M. Maddox, U.S.A., on duty at the office of the Chief of Militia Bureau, Washington, visited the Indiana troops at Camp Knox, Ky., on Aug. 20 and reviewed the troops, whose appearance the Governor complimented highly. General Smith announced that Brig. Gen. Robert H. Tyndall, who commanded the 150th Field Artillery overseas, is to be senior brigade commander in charge of artillery. He is to be succeeded by Col. W. H. Unversaw, commanding the 181st Field Artillery. Col. W. G. Everson, who commanded an A.E.F. regiment in Italy, is to be brigade commander of Infantry, and Col. John J. Boaz, of Indianapolis, chief surgeon of the new 38th Guard Division, when formed. While General Smith did not announce the name of the officer who has been elected to command the division, it is understood the command will be given to Brigadier General Tyndall. The Indiana troops at the camp are constantly "on their toes." On Aug. 19 the 151st Infantry, 113th Engineers and 38th Signal Corps unit gave a demonstration which was particularly interesting. The Infantry unit simulated battle maneuvers, the Artillery brought down a number of target balloons and the Engineers practiced demolition work, all of which elicited the hearty approval of General Smith. Later in the day, he, with General Tyndall, made a formal call on Brig. Gen. William Lassiter, U.S.A., commanding at Camp Knox.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

The 1st Field Artillery, Illinois N.G., Col. Frank R. Schwengle, at Camp Grant, Ill., for fifteen days field training, has been engaged in a varied program of practical instruction, which it has most intelligently carried out. The command paraded for the ceremony of review on the morning of Aug. 24, and engaged in some interesting field sports on the afternoon of the same day. The 1st regiment, it is interesting to note, served in the World War overseas as the 122d Field Artillery of the 33d Division. Prior to the World War the command had a long service record as the 1st Regiment.

The 2d Field Artillery, recently formed from the old 7th Infantry and converted into Field Artillery, is also at Camp Grant, undergoing fifteen days' field training with the 1st Artillery. Major Nieberg is in command, and he is an officer of extensive experience, having served overseas with the 149th Field Artillery, of the 42d (Rainbow) Division.

102D ENGINEERS, N.Y.N.G. IN CAMP.

The 102d Engineers, N.Y.N.G., under command of Col. Frederick E. Humphreys, arrived at the state camp at Peekskill, N.Y., Aug. 21, for a two weeks tour of field duty. Lieut. Col. P. S. Bond, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., is on duty with the troops as instructor. The 1st Battalion of Engineers of New Jersey under Major Hard, is also on duty with the 102d Engineers. They number 200 men, and these with the men of the 102d make an aggregate of about 700 men under instruction. It is the first time that troops from a sister state have been on duty at Peekskill. Defendum Association, veterans of the old 22d Engineers (102d U.S.A.) have arranged to make a motor trip to visit the active regiment while at Peekskill, Thursday, Sept. 1. Application for seats for this trip may be made to James M. Flood, armorer, at the armory of the command, 168th street and Fort Washington avenue, New York city; Capt. Charles J. Dieges, 15 John street; John H. Nagle, Surrogates' Court, New York city. Major Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau, has accepted a review of the combined Engineer organizations at the camp on Aug. 28, and Brig. Gen. Howard S. Borden, of the New Jersey N.G., will review the commands on Aug. 29.

Industrial Mobilization

Along with the great American fallacy that we can raise an Army overnight is the still greater but more modern one than we can turn out the armament the next day. We cannot understand that in order to have effective INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION in war we must have INDUSTRIAL PREPARATION in peace.

AIRSHIP PLANS UNCHANGED BY ZR-2 WRECK.

Preparations for the establishment of an airship transportation service between New York and San Francisco, to be in daily operation by 1923, will go ahead, notwithstanding the destruction of the ZR-2. This is the statement made on Aug. 25 at the offices of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, New York city, by Fred S. Hardesty and Edward Schildhauer, engineers representing a group of capitalists in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other large cities. Mr. Schildhauer, who had charge of all the electrical and mechanical development of the Panama Canal, returned recently from a tour of investigation through England, France and Germany in company with Benedict Crowell, formerly Assistant Secretary of War, and one of the supporters of the American airship project. An investigation into the feasibility of airship transportation was begun in 1919 by Mr. Hardesty and Mr. Schildhauer and had been practically completed in many of its important phases shortly before the ZR-2 accident. The project is one of great magnitude, involving an initial capital of \$50,000,000 and embracing the construction in this country of gigantic airships thirty per cent. larger than the ZR-2. These airships will have a passenger capacity of 200 or more, in addition to the crew and 50,000 pounds of freight. They will make the New York-Chicago run in ten hours and the coast to coast flight in less than thirty-six. Subject to further scientific inquiry which is growing out of the destruction of the ZR-2, construction of these ships will be of German duralumin, although fabrication will be carried out in this country. The sustaining power will be hydrogen, if helium is unobtainable at that time, but the investigating engineers are certain of the safety of hydrogen when properly contained, this conviction being based on the actual record of operation in Germany and elsewhere.

"We are unable, lacking official reports, to comment on the probable causes of the accident to the ZR-2," said Mr. Schildhauer. "Dispatches indicate either the buckling of the frame or ignition of the hydrogen. Both should have been prevented and we are certain can be prevented in the future. The people of the United States should support and not criticize the Navy Department. If capital has enough vision to prepare for an airship service at an outlay of millions of dollars, the public should have enough faith to sustain our national defense. What America must do is to become self-sufficient in the air—design, construction and operation. The relation of the commercial airship to national defense is intimate. Their development should go ahead hand in hand."

DYES AND OUR NEEDS IN WAR.

The Dye Embargo bill was passed by the Senate on Aug. 25 and sent to the President for signature, after having been changed to conform to the House measure. Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, U.S.A., gave important and interesting testimony before the Senate Committee on Finance on Aug. 4, which was giving consideration to the measure. General Fries, who made an extended statement showing the necessity, in the interests of preparedness, of protecting American industries engaged in the manufacture of such commodities as concern the War Department, said that all the war high explosives made in this country, most of our gases, many of our most important medicines and all our photographic chemicals, all of which are essential in war, came either directly from coal tar crudes, benzene, toluene, xylene, phenol, naphthalene and five others—or in combination with other chemicals. The Germans learned how to make phosgene, one of our most important war gases—and use it during the World War. They knew how to make it, the General said, because they used it directly in making dyes, and it is so used in the United States now.

The Chemical Warfare Service, through the War Department, has sold a good deal of surplus phosgene to dye makers. Before the war there were only seven concerns engaged in making a limited number of dyes in this country. According to the 1920 report of the Tariff Commission, after six years of total embargo there are eighty-two, he added. All the private plants that are now making dyes, medicines or photographic chemicals or perfumes or any of the other products that come from coal tar can be turned, in a few weeks, into explosive plants. If the Government has no such plants then it will have to build huge plants such as we had in the World War, "and in the next war we will not have time for it," the General declared.

Continuing, he said, "I have been told, and I think I am not violating any confidence, by Secretary Hoover, within the last ten days, that the Germans had enough dyes to flood this country in a few weeks, so that the industry could not recover in a couple of years."

Asked by Senator McClellan if it might not be that other gases may be discovered than those now in use, General Fries replied that this was true, and was one reason why every encouragement should be given the American chemical industry and chemical research in colleges and industries.

Asked by Senator Penrose, chairman, if he did not regard disarmament as being ineffective, General Fries replied: "No, sir; I think it would be very effective. Under the development of a coal tar industry our keeping up in chemical warfare is very easy and cheap; in fact, it is very cheap to-day. The total expenses of the Chemical Warfare Service since the war have been less than two-thirds of one per cent. of the Army appropriation, and they continue to be that way. But we would have available in the coal tar industry plants where we could provide any quantity of poison gases or high explosives we would have to produce, and it is the only kind of armament that would cost us nothing in peace."

Interesting War Books

AIRCRAFT YEAR BOOK, 1921.

Aircraft Year Book, 1921, Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, Inc. (Small, Maynard and Co.: Boston). In this, the third annual edition, the authors have distinctly excelled previous numbers. Consisting of nearly 300 pages, the information it contains concerning aircraft is complete and authentic, for its data was compiled with the assistance of Major Horace M. Hickam, on duty at the office of Chief of Air Service, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. Richard E. Byrd, U.S.N., naval operations aviation; the flying section of the U.S. Marine Corps, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, U.S. Air Mail, U.S. Weather Bureau, Bureau of Fisheries, Bureau of Standards, U.S. Forestry Service, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. One chapter dealing with the technical development of aircraft was contributed in its entirety by Comdr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, U.S.N., bureau of construction and repair, who is recognized as an authority on aeronautical design. Concerning the Air Service there is a list of officers on duty in Washington. In the engineering section at McCook Field and the Engineering School at Dayton, Ohio; of Army Air Service officers, the number of officers and men, location of Air Service units, Air Service officers on duty abroad, and a list of Air Service fields, stations and depots. Under the heading "naval aviation" there is a list of Navy officers on duty in the Navy Department and at the League Island aircraft factory, commanders of air forces of fleets, graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy who are also naval aviators, a list of naval air stations, number of officers and men detailed to aviation duty, names of Navy officers on duty abroad, data on the U.S. dirigible ZR-2 and plans for the flight to the United States, a summary of the work done at the Naval Aircraft Factory, and the aeronautical activities of the bureau of engineering, Navy Department. There are also chapters on achievements of commercial aeronautics during 1920, on aerial transport, aerial forest patrol, new marine uses for aircraft, aerial photography, imperative need for Federal control of the air, air ports, aeronautics in national defense, Government policies after the World War, a chronology of the principal aerial events of the year, a review of the technical developments in aircraft in 1920 and of foreign aeronautics, and a historical design section. In an appendix there are sections devoted to the Marine Corps, showing the officers on active duty who are qualified naval aviators, the aviation stations of the corps and the number of officers and men on aviation duty. There is also an industrial section, a list of the helium board, one on the air mail, another on miscellaneous governmental organizations concerned with aerial activities, a legislative section and a list of various aeronautical records. The book has a large number of excellent photographs, including many of Army and Navy aviation officers and of flights they have made.

GERMAN NAVY IN THE BALTIC.

Der Krieg in der Ostsee, by Korvettenkapitän Rudolph Firlé (E. S. Mittler und Sohn: Berlin, S.W., Germany). This narrative of the operations of the German navy in the Baltic Sea is the second volume of the German Admiralty's official history of the World War, insofar as the German navy was concerned with it, entitled "Der Krieg zur See, 1914-1918." Captain Firlé's story describes the operations from Aug. 2, 1914, to the middle of March, 1915, and covers the preliminary war plans, matériel and engagements of individual units of the fleet in the Baltic. Maps and tables are added to the text in convenient loose-leaf fashion. This particular section of the German navy's operations is to be continued in another volume.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL INDEX.

With this issue of Aug. 27, 1921, the three thousand and twenty-seventh consecutive number since Aug. 29, 1893, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL closes its fifty-eighth volume (Sept. 4, 1920-Aug. 27, 1921). For this volume we have prepared a comprehensive index with title page, which will be mailed without charge, on prompt request, to those of our readers who may apply for it.

COAST GUARD MERGED WITH U.S. NAVY.

By an executive order which is to be issued, the U.S. Coast Guard has been consolidated with the U.S. Navy. This is the first consolidation of executive offices under the plan of reorganization of executive departments, and it has been given the unanimous approval of the Joint Congressional Committee on Reorganization. The entire Coast Guard, which combined the former Revenue Cutter Service and the Life Saving Service, will be absorbed by the Navy Department, but the Life Saving Service will eventually be merged with the Lighthouse Service in the Department of Commerce. The executive order when issued will state: "By virtue of the authority conferred on the President by 'An act to create the Coast Guard by combining therein the existing Life Saving Service and Revenue Cutter Service,' approved Jan. 28, 1915, I hereby make and publish the following order: It being for the best interests of the Government and for the efficient service and economical administration of the Coast Guard in connection with the protection of the merchant marine and other duties imposed upon it by law, that the Coast Guard be under the supervision of the Navy Department, it is hereby directed that the Coast Guard shall, on and after Aug. 1, 1921, operate as a part of the Navy; and officers and petty officers of either the Navy or the Coast Guard shall exercise military or other control over vessels, officers or men of the other service as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy." The first step in the amalgamation will be to transfer the Coast Guard to the Navy Department for administration by the Secretary of the Navy, and the Coast Guard will then have a status similar to that which obtained in the World War. The next step, which will be the complete absorption of the Coast Guard by the Navy, will require appropriate legislation definitely covering the transfer of the commissioned officers, enlisted men, and the material to the various corresponding activities of the Navy. Under the Navy, assurance is given that every factor which will continue the successful operations of the functions of the Coast Guard will be employed and the work extended as necessity requires.

COMPETITION IN ARMAMENTS.

If one is free to judge by the articles in the current newspapers and magazines, every government of the earth is engaged in a mad race of armaments in the name of national defense. Before accepting this sweeping conclusion it might be well to follow Dr. Johnson's advice to Boswell upon a certain occasion and "count." How many governments are now actually engaged in building up competitive armaments?

Confining our attention for a moment to the Western Hemisphere, we may eliminate Canada, which has no navy to speak of and only a weak, skeletonized militia. Passing over the United States, it is safe to say that Mexico maintains her army solely to protect the party in power against revolutionists. She has practically no navy. She does not fear attack from any of her neighbors and she is making no preparations to attack any of them. Furthermore, she knows that, in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine, the United States would come to her rescue in case of attack by any non-American state and she scents the idea of overseas attack. What is true of Mexico applies generally to the other Latin-American republics. They are not preparing to attack their neighbors or to resist conquest from any outside quarter. Their armies are calculated to meet the needs of domestic peace and their navies are maintained upon a moderate scale designed to assert the national dignity upon festive occasions. There may be an occasional flare-up over a boundary dispute, but the moderating influence of the United States tends to reduce the danger of war to a minimum. It is ridiculous to apply the term "competitive" in speaking of Latin-American armaments. The United States alone of the American nations may be accused of joining in the competition in armaments, and her possible competitors lie across the seas.

There is no competition in armaments in Africa, New Zealand and Australia. Turning to Europe, we may acquit, without discussion, the following nations of competing in armaments: Spain, Portugal, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland. Their armaments are small and do not greatly exceed the requirements of domestic tranquillity. Taking Europe and Asia together as one vast continent, the following nations have been accused of entering into a competition in armaments, namely: (1) Poland, the four states formed out of the Austrian Empire, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey; (2) Russia and a ring of small states formed out of her territory (not included in class 1); (3) Great Britain, Belgium, France, Italy and Japan. Russia is in a state of revolution and is not susceptible to foreign influences in any form. She is surrounded by small states which fear her aggressions. These states are armed for defense, but it would be absurd to say that they are engaged in armament competition in the sense in which that term is commonly used. Greece and Turkey are actually at war, and it is open to question whether any of the remaining states of southeastern Europe harbor extensive schemes of conquest. Their governments are poor and unstable and are threatened with revolution, and their armaments are needed to keep the peace within their own borders.

We conclude that the mad race of armaments is limited to the following states, viz.: Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan and the United States. It is well to remember that the first three must be ready for instant war upon Germany in order to enforce the Treaty of Versailles, and that all have their own problems of domestic peace and extensive international obligations aside from any schemes of aggressive war and conquest.

Questions and Answers

Questions having to do with military or naval matters will be answered in this department as soon as possible after their receipt, or, lacking space, by mail, provided a stamped, self-addressed envelope is sent. Communications must in all cases be signed, giving the correct name and address of the inquirer.

R. W. M. asks: I am a former first lieutenant of the Regular Army reappointed. How is my position on the single list determined and what are my prospects of promotion?

Answer: "Any former officer of the Regular Army who may hereafter be appointed to the active list in the manner provided by law shall be placed on the promotion list in accordance with his total active commissioned service" (sec. 24a, act of June 4, 1920). If, for instance, No. 9999 had the same amount of commissioned service as yours at time of your reappointment and No. 10000 had less than you, you would become 9999½, notwithstanding your reappointment commission bears a date of a vacancy which occurred at some time after No. 10000 and the rest of the original list had been placed. Your promotion would take place right after that of No. 9999. These numbers are used for purpose of illustration only and do not show your true number, for which you are referred to The A.G.

J. C. T. asks: I was retired as master sergeant, Air Service, but due to holding a commission during the war I draw the pay of a warrant officer. (1) Am I a warrant officer or master sergeant? (2) If called to active duty what uniform should I wear, warrant officer or master sergeant? Answer: (1) Master sergeant, retired. Sec. 127a of the amended National Defense act gives you the retired pay of warrant officer on the retired list. Your rank is not changed. (2) Uniform of rank in which retired, master sergeant.

HAWAII asks: (1) An officer accepted his commission in April, 1917, since which time he has had one leave of absence, a total of fifteen days. How much accumulated leave of absence would he have up to the corresponding date in April, 1921? (2) His tour of foreign service in the Hawaiian Department will be completed at that time. If he is then granted a leave with permission to visit the Orient, what will be the effect on his travel allowances for his family and himself upon his arrival at San Francisco and ready to proceed to his new station? Answer: (1) Entitled to four months, less fifteen days, if fifteen days taken in last four years, so far as can be judged on data in this question. (2) Cannot lose travel allowances, and on arrival at San Francisco to go to new station will get allowances just as though he had come direct from Hawaii.

C. A. MANG, c/o Mrs. Stothers, 402 Utah street, San Francisco, desires to hear from some one who knew his late father or his friend, Q.M. Sergeant Werner, both of whom were in Co. D, 22d U.S. Inf., stationed at Angel Island, Calif., in 1906; previous enlistment in Co. A, 6th Inf., 1892-1899.

THOMAS E. CASSIDY, Box 420, New Rochelle, N.Y., asks: Will some reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL furnish him with data, for historical uses, relating to Col. Thomas Cassidy, 20th N.Y. Engrs., 1798-1810, son of Capt. James Cassidy, of 1759-60 War? Whom did Colonel Thomas marry; names of children and grandchildren? He was a nephew of Brig. Gen. John Nixon, of Massachusetts.

JOHN LONG, 274 Genesee street, Rochester, N.Y., asks: Will some of the boys that served in Co. C, 18th Inf., at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., 1882-1885, send their address to him and thereby render him an important service?

Sport

INCREASING INTEREST IN POLO.

Cavalrymen of the Service everywhere are extremely gratified at the constantly increasing interest in polo taken by officers of all branches of the Regular Establishment. This increase is no doubt due in large part to the encouragement given by the War Department, which some time ago gave its official recognition to the game. A reasonable amount of equipment is furnished Army organizations, which are permitted to use horses from their regular quota for polo purposes. In the Operations Division, General Staff, there is a central polo committee, of which Col. J. R. Lindsey, U.S.A., is chairman, and Majors John G. Quekemyer, Waldo C. Potter, C. L. Scott and John C. Montgomery, all U.S.A., are members, with Major Montgomery secretary. Each corps area headquarters has a polo representative, whose duty it is to advise the commanding general as to his policy toward the game. There is also a polo representative at each post or station where polo is played. Largely as a result of the committee's work there has been a decided improvement in polo conditions in the Service.

Col. J. R. Lindsey, U.S.A., chairman of the central polo committee, has issued a bulletin from headquarters, Camp Alfred Vail, giving a list of the officers and enlisted men forming the Army polo team. He is manager of the players that are trying out at Camp Alfred Vail for the team that is to compete for the junior polo championship of the United States, which is to be played at Philadelphia on a date between Sept. 12 and 24. The present competitors selected, officers and enlisted men, and their mounts are as follows:

Lieut. Col. Lewis Brown, jr., Major Arthur H. Wilson, Cav., West Point; Major John G. Quekemyer, Washington; Major George S. Patton, 3d Cav., Fort Myer; Majors I. P. Smith, W. W. Erwin, Sloan Doak and H. D. Chamberlin, Fort Riley.

Enlisted men—West Point, Corporal Pulley, Farrier Marick, Cook Whitley, Privates Bush, Baker, Ebsten, Sordens, Banks, Wood, and Blacksmith Tucker; Washington, Sergeant Smith, Privates Szolove, Brown and Debutts; Fort Myer, Privates Riley, Becker and Schmidt; Fort Riley, Sergeants Griner, Williams, Privates Baker, Thatchers, Cowan, Hughes, Thomas, Borrell and Smith.

The detachments assembled at Camp Alfred Vail between Aug. 5 and 14. West Point men and mounts were already on the ground, and they had just taken part in several tournaments. The detachments from Washington, including Fort Myer, arrived in perfect shape. The Riley detachment was seven days en route and arrived badly scratched and rather run down, but free from accidents or sickness. Particular care was taken to keep the detachments separated so as to avoid contagion. The time until Aug. 15 was devoted to conditioning the animals and getting organized. Practice began on Aug. 15. The conditions at Camp Alfred Vail are most suitable for training a polo team. There are two excellent fields and ample stable accommodations. Officers are comfortably located in the bachelors' building and the men in tents near the stables. The authorities at the camp have been most courteous and considerate in extending every facility and have made the team feel it is more than welcome. The same can be said of the civilians in the community, who have a decided leaning toward polo.

POLO TOURNAMENT AT FORT SAM HOUSTON.

The annual summer polo handicap tournament for the San Antonio Light cup started on Aug. 7 with the following teams: Headquarters, 8th Corps Area; 16th Cavalry, Camp Travis; 4th Field Artillery, Kelly Field and San Antonio. On Aug. 7 the 16th Cavalry defeated the strong Camp Travis team by a score of 9 to 7, the handicap being even. Kelly Field defeated the San Antonio four by a score of 13 to 6, the civilians having a handicap of four. The semi-finals were played on Aug. 10 between Kelly Field and 16th Cavalry, the Cavalry team giving Kelly five goals as a handicap, the final score being 11 to 10. On the same date the Headquarters, 8th Corps Area, team defeated the 4th Field Artillery four by a score of 23 to 13. The Artillery four did not score and their mark was made by handicap. Before a large crowd on Aug. 14 the finals were played between the 8th Corps Area and 16th Cavalry teams and resulted in a victory for the 16th Cavalry by a score of 8 to 5. The most important feature of this real polo game was the excellent team work of the 16th Cavalry coupled with their hard riding and sure hitting, along with the old fighting spirit of the 16th, which made it possible to win the Light cup for the second time. The line-ups were: 16th Cavalry—1, Lieut. T. T. Thornburgh; 2, Major H. J. M. Smith; 3, Major H. E. Taylor (team captain); 4, Major H. W. Hall. Headquarters, 8th Corps Area—1, Col. G. M. Russell; 2, Capt. C. S. Kilburn; 3, Major C. W. Foster; 4, Col. W. V. Morris (team captain). Goals scored were: 16th Cavalry, Major Smith 3, Lieutenant Thornburgh 3, Major Hall 2; Headquarters, 8th Corps Area, one apiece. Although the 16th Cavalry has been rendered inactive, it will keep a team in the field as long as possible and endeavor to live up to its enviable reputation gained in the last two years.

3D CAVALRY WINS AND LOSES.

In the Thousand Islands polo tournament at Alexandria Bay, N.Y., on Aug. 20, between a team from the 3d Cavalry and a civilian team from Toronto, the Cavalry defeated the civilians by a score of 9 to 6. The Army line-up was: 1, Major Havercamp; 2, Lieutenant McChesney; 3, Captain H. Herman; 4, Capt. D. T. Nelson. Goals, 3d Cav.: Captain Nelson 3, Lieutenant Havercamp 3, Lieutenant McChesney 1. On Aug. 23 the final event was played and resulted in a defeat for the Cavalry team by a civilian team from Montreal by a score of 4 to 2.

ARMY DOWN TO 150,000 MEN BY AUG. 31.

Orders to corps area commanders to discharge approximately 7,000 enlisted men not later than Aug. 31 have been issued by the War Department. With this cut it is estimated that the Army will be reduced to the 150,000 men appropriated for as near as can be determined. The corps areas were directed to make reductions as follows: 1st, 700 men; 2d, 500; 4th, 2,000; 5th, 1,562 (including 1,062 authorized for discharge at Camp Knox); 6th, 1,000; 7th, 1,500; 8th, 500; Camp Benning, 431. No replacements are being sent to the A.E. in G. except in instances where a civilian is discharged and no enlisted man is capable of performing the duties.

EDITORIAL

Free and loyal discussion is necessary in order to conquer the truth.—Camille Flammarion.

The United States now has for the first time in its history a law which establishes a definite military policy and permits of the organization in time of peace of an Army reasonably prepared to take the field with the coming of war. This state of affairs was brought about by the June 4, 1920, amendments of the National Defense act originally passed in 1916.

In the 1916 act the old fallacious habits were followed of designating the minor tactical organization of the Regular Army, leaving the higher units to be organized by the President, of failing to bind the National Guard into the system so that its efforts could be co-ordinated with those of the Regular Army, and of leaving the Reservists as merely one of an aggregate of individuals responsible to no unit commander and with no unit commander responsible to him.

The amended act provides an Army for the United States made up of Regular, National Guard and Reserve units, all with their places in the general scheme of things. This is brought about by the definite provisions in the act that the Army shall at all times be organized into brigades, divisions and army corps, and whenever the President may deem it expedient, into armies; that for the purpose of administration, training and tactical control the continental area of the United States shall be divided on a basis of military population into corps areas, each of which shall contain at least one division of the National Guard or Organized Reserves. The act furthermore provides that in the reorganization of the National Guard and in the initial organization of the Organized Reserve, the names, numbers and other designations, flags and records of the divisions and subordinate units thereof that served in the World War between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, shall be preserved as far as practicable. The tactical organization of the units is left to the War Department, as it should be.

Amended National Defense Act.

Undoubtedly much just criticism can be made of the policies set forth by this act. Undoubtedly many of its provisions are disappointing, not only to the Regular Service, but also to the National Guard and the Reserve, to say nothing of many civilians keenly interested in and exercising considerable influence on all military policies of this country. However much reason there may seem to be to work for the further alteration of this act, the present situation indicates that it is much more important for all, both in and out of the Services, interested in national defense to forget their own differences and unite to prevent this act being made innocuous through the combined attack of pacifists and others working unconsciously or consciously to weaken this country to the benefit of other nations.

In inciting a large number of people to act nothing has greater influence than phrases and catch-words easily repeated, utterly false on analysis but applicable in the minds of superficial thinkers, who, after all, are in the majority. Throughout the war and since two words which immediately appeal to this type of mind have been hurled, and only too successfully in many cases, at any proper scheme for national defense. These words are "militarism" and "Prussianism." No attempt is made to explain the difference between an army which is made up of a military caste with special privileges and which governs the policies of a nation and an army made up of citizens of a nation with no special privileges and always subordinate to the civil power. The size of an army has nothing to do with its being militaristic or non-militaristic. The beliefs of the individuals composing an army and the principles which actuate them are what makes an army militaristic or non-militaristic. The Prussian army of 160,000 men under Frederick the Great was militaristic. The armies of hundreds of thousands of both sides of our Civil War and the A.E.F. of several millions, to say nothing of the several millions who never got out of this country in the last war, were certainly not militaristic.

Militarism and Prussianism.

Prussianism is a state of mind. It exists just as much in Prussia to-day with Germany disarmed as it did when the Prussian troops were the most numerous in and the flower of the German army. There is not the slightest evidence to show that putting the American people under arms changes their conception of the fundamentals of this government and of life in general. There is every evidence to show that service in the Army and Navy during the recent war was the means of acquainting a very large number of them for the first time with what American citizenship really means. In other words, their service made them better citizens, further away than had been the case before from the state of mind commonly designated as Prussianism. There is no principle which has been and is more often attacked on the score of Prussianism and militarism than that of the "nation in arms." The common belief apparently is that this idea originated in Germany. This, of course, is incorrect. It probably comes from the fact that Germany was the first one to thoroughly apply this principle within the memory of men now alive. As a matter of fact the nation in arms was the method of warfare of the great nations of the earth from the earliest historical periods until a few centuries ago when small professional armies owing allegiance only to a sovereign became the fashion. Sovereigns were not particularly anxious to have their subjects possess arms and know how to use them, so when not disarming them were glad, as was the case in England, to free them of the burden of providing their own. In more recent times it was the French who revived the principle of the "nation in arms." Carnot and other revolutionary leaders of France who called the whole of the French people to arms to defend their new-born liberties against all the monarchs of Europe, were backed up by their small professional armies. Even the women went to work on the industrial mobilization and to insure armament and supply to the troops in the field. Had the monarchs of Europe had their nations in arms back of them the French Revolution would have been rapidly crushed and a king put back on the French throne. The nation

"Reduction Not Disarmament"**"Insurance Not Surrender"****Amended National Defense Act****Our First Real Military Policy****Militarism and Prussianism****The Nation in Arms****Two Regular Army Schools of Thought****Congress Failing to Carry Out New Act****Regular Army Already Too Small**

in arms principle revived by the French during their first revolution was the means of saving democracy from being rapidly strangled by autocracy.

The Nation in Arms.

The Great War showed that no choice is open to a nation at war to-day other than the acceptance of this principle or defeat. Of those nations which participated in the last war Great Britain and the United States were the only ones which were not nations in arms when they declared war. Because of the time it took Great Britain to become a nation in arms the Germans were able to keep the initiative in their hands continuously for the first two years. It was only the summer of 1916, when the attack on Verdun had been going on for months, that the British were able to bring sufficient force to bear to really exercise a decisive influence. This they did by their attack on the Somme. The effect of this attack was limited because they were far from being really ready.

We declared war April 6, 1917. In spite of our resources, our pride, our determination and the energy with which we moved once we had declared war, the fact remains that in March, 1918, eleven months afterwards, the Germans attacked and defeated the British without our being able to put any troops into the battle. In May, 1918, thirteen months after we declared war, they attacked and defeated the French. We had less than two divisions which participated in this action and then only in the very last of it. In July, 1918, fifteen months after our declaration of war, when the last big German offensive was made, there were but two and one-half American divisions in line in front of it, and only three and one-half which participated on July 18, the first day of the counter-attack. If it had not been for the Russians and the French, both nations in arms prior to the war, the British never would have had the opportunity to have exerted their maximum effort. If it had not been for the French, the Italians, and the British, all nations in arms when we entered, our declaration of war would have been without influence, as the Germans would have won before we could have gotten enough troops in Europe to exercise a decisive influence. They almost succeeded as it was. War is the hardest of hard facts and deals only in hard facts. Whether we like it or not, the hard fact is that if we are ever to fight again, and there is nothing to indicate that the millennium has arrived, we must be prepared to immediately mobilize properly equipped, properly trained, properly organized and properly led, the manhood of the nation.

Two Army Schools of Thought.

There were and still are two schools of thought in the Regular Army with respect to organization. The first of these schools believes that in peace the Regular Army should consist of a large number of units each with a cadre, or small number of officers and enlisted men, which in time of war would be expanded to full strength by the addition of officers and enlisted reservists. Also, these units in peace time would be used to train civilian volunteers and, should universal military training and service be adopted, the civilians called to the colors. The second school believes that the Regular Army should be made up of a comparatively small number of units, kept, if not at war strength, close enough to it to enable the officers and non-commissioned officers serving with troops to become familiar with the handling of war strength units, and that the training of civilians should be in the hands of one or more localized forces made up of citizen soldiery, aided by a large number of Regular officers and non-commissioned officers. The National defense act, as amended, which has the complete support of the War Department, is based on the second scheme.

In general, the first scheme could be compared with the German organization in which the units in peace were well below war strength and upon threat of war or war were mobilized to war strength by ordering the reservists to the colors. In France there were and still are two forces, the Colonial and the Metropolitan armies. The Colonial army, besides keeping a considerable force in France proper, garrisons all colonies and fights all the small wars. It is kept recruited through voluntary

enlistment and various means of encouraging long service. In other words, it is a professional army and in a way fills the majority of the functions which our Regular Army has always filled and is filling to-day. The Metropolitan army is made up of units with a cadre of professional officers and non-commissioned officers. This is the army in which all Frenchmen do their compulsory military service. With a few exceptions, where stationed on the frontier, the units of this army in peace time are below full strength. In war time they are brought to full strength by the reservists. The amended National Defense act gives us a scheme of organization the general outline of which is similar to that of the French, except that universal service is not prescribed.

There can be no doubt that universal training and service is the only logical, fair and democratic way of providing an army for a Republic such as ours. However, the fact is that such a system has not been adopted by the country and is not included within the amended National Defense act. The draft of the manhood of the nation can be brought into action practically automatically at any time we declare war. In the last war no skeleton organization existed to which to attach the drafted men to insure their proper training, organization and discipline, to say nothing of battle leadership. Everything had to be improvised in a hurry with inevitable resultant confusion. The Regular Army virtually ceased to exist as such. This for the reason that large numbers of officers and enlisted men had to be detached from units already far below war strength in order to make new Regular units suddenly provided for, furnish the staffs for the higher units such as brigades, divisions and army corps, to build up the immense supply system needed and to act as instructors for the millions of untrained men suddenly brought into service. The National Guard units, far below strength and incompletely armed and equipped, were also in many cases divided to make new units, in other cases consolidated to fit in the new tables of organizations, and in still other cases changed overnight from one branch of the Service to another. Reserve officers belonged nowhere, were responsible to no one and had no one responsible for them. Looked back upon, it is not surprising that there were so much confusion and so many mistakes as there were. It is astonishing, under the circumstances, that any results were obtained.

Congress Fails to Carry Out New Act.

The National Defense act, as amended, remedies all this. The reorganization of the General Staff which has just taken place insures the continuation of the proper functioning of the War Department in Washington after the headquarters of the Army takes the field. Not the least of our difficulties at the time we declared war was due to the fact that, just at the moment when the War Department needed tremendous expansion and should have functioned better than had ever been the case before, a very large proportion of the officers necessarily left to handle the troops in the field or about to go in the field. The same was true of the departments or troop areas. This also has been remedied by a war and peace staff arrangement. The National Guard units are permanently assigned not only to a branch of the Service but also to their brigade, divisions and army corps. The National Army of the war is being revived in the form of a Reserve force. The units of this force are permanently assigned to a branch of the Service and put in brigades, divisions and army corps, with as far as possible the same designations and from the same localities as was the case in the National Army.

There is every indication, with the marked revival in interest in military affairs now everywhere evident, that these two forces, through voluntary enlistment and voluntary attendance at training camps, and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, will gradually and surely approach their full strength. The only thing which can hinder this is the failure of Congress to appropriate the relatively small sums of money needed to provide equipment and pay for the National Guard, and transportation and pay to allow all young men who wish to go to the summer training camps the opportunity. Also, the same for the many Reserve Corps officers who wish to take additional instruction in a summer camp, and the equipment needed in the schools and colleges having Reserve Officers' Training Corps units. In all these particulars Congress failed wholly or in part this year.

Regular Army Already Too Small.

Congress, by its amendments to the National Defense act, determined that Regular units should not be skeletonized in peace for the purpose of expansion in war. This being so, in fixing the strength of the Regular Army it should not go below a number which will permit sufficient garrisons to be put in overseas stations, proper relief for these garrisons to exist at home, and above all to insure there being in each section of the country one Regular division sufficiently close to war strength to furnish a proper school of instruction for officers of all grades and to be the model in strength, training, armament, equipment and leadership for the neighboring National Guard and Reserve divisions. In recently reducing the Army to 150,000 men Congress has already gone below this point. While there are many facts to support this assertion, the most convincing is that the number of enlisted men available is too small to permit of the organization of units being primarily governed by the tactical use to which they must be put on the battlefield, the reverse being the case. No citizen can legitimately complain of the burden imposed by even the maximum development of the National Defense act as amended June 4, 1920. It demands no time from the citizen unwilling to serve. Only those willing to give their time are taken. At a time when we simply must economize it places no heavy expense upon the taxpayer. Therefore, no legitimate excuse can be seen for the failure to carry out its provisions by making sufficient appropriations. These Senators and Representatives who support such a policy and those who wish to further reduce the Regular Army are striving to undermine the minimum provisions for national defense consistent with national safety.

This is commencing to be understood in many quarters outside the Services. It is shown by editorial protest in many of the leading papers of the country and the recent statements of Senators Poundexter, Wadsworth, Hale, New, Stanley and McCormick, who have come out for "Reduction not Disarmament," "Insurance not Surrender."

Voice of the Services

The Constitution of the United States makes all males part of the organized militia of the United States during the greater part of their lives. Modern war demands great activity on the part of women of the nation. The great war showed the immense value of the work done by them. For these reasons this column is open to all citizens of the United States as well as all members of the Services to express their opinion on subjects having to do with national defense regardless of the opinions of the editor.

MAJOR CRESSON PROTESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the report of the Democrats, JOHNSON OF KENTUCKY and FLOOD OF VIRGINIA, a most outrageous and unjust wrong is attempted to be perpetrated upon me, and their statements, at least as far as I am concerned, ARE ABSOLUTELY FALSE. In all justice and fairness, both to me and to the Army at large, as a brother officer, I request you to publish in full in your paper my statement as to my activities and the truth in the Bergdoll cases and the Hunt case.

It seems it ought to make the blood of every true American boil to think of a person being accused behind his back, judged without a hearing, ALTHOUGH I HAD OFTEN DEMANDED IT, and I am still demanding such a hearing. As a subscriber to your paper I will ask you to publish my enclosed statement in your next issue.

CHARLES C. CRESSON.

APPRECIATION OF COLONEL WADHAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I cannot permit the retirement of Lieut. Col. Sanford H. Wadhams from the Medical Corps of the Army to pass without a word of comment. It was my privilege to be in France when he arrived in 1916 and I was highly privileged in coming to know him well. Intelligent, alert, courteous, kindly, diligent and most efficient, he won the esteem and affection of all who came in contact with him. He was especially kind to those of us who entered the Army from civil life. He allowed for our shortcomings and smoothed over many rough places. He was tactful to a degree. We owe a great deal to him. In his retirement we hope that he and Mrs. Wadhams may live long in the earned enjoyment of comfort, health and happiness.

CHARLES A. POWERS.

PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In all of the hearings before the Committee on Army Promotions there has been brought up nothing concerning the obvious injustice done to a large class of officers in the Army by the present arrangement of the promotion list. These officers were commissioned as provisional second lieutenants as of June 5, 1921. This is written in the hope that this matter will be brought to the attention of the proper authorities and that the situation be remedied by Congressional action.

Under the provisions of the National Defense act, approved June 3, 1916, it was specified that the increase of the Army, provided thereby, should be in five equal annual increments. The additional commissioned personnel was to be obtained largely by examination. In accordance with the law, a series of examinations were held. The first examinations were held in August, 1916, and the successful applicants were commissioned as of Nov. 30, 1916. The second was held in December, 1916, and the successful applicants were commissioned as of March 22, 1917. The third was held in January, 1917. But note the difference. The successful candidates were commissioned, not as of April, 1917, but on June 5, 1917. A large number of candidates who took the examination in January, it will be noted, failed.

If you will examine the promotion list you will find that the class of June 5 begins at No. 4569. If you will further examine the promotion list you will find in one instance that No. 4070 is an officer who took the examination in January, 1917, and failed. Yet under the promotion list he is about five hundred files senior to every officer who passed the examination. Under the pressure of war legislation the commissions of this class of officers had been inadvertently overlooked and more than two months of commissioned service had been lost through the inadvertence of the War Department.

In justice to all of the officers, and it comprises a large number, Congress upon proper recommendation should take steps to rectify the dates of commission of these officers, thus restoring them to the proper position on the promotion list that they would have occupied if Congress had not, due to the press of war-time legislation, inadvertently delayed their original commission. The precedent in the case was established by the commission of the first and second provisional groups and the third provisional group should be commissioned to conform with this precedent. It will be but giving to them equal justice with their more fortunate predecessors.

C. A. C.

A COMMENT ON THE AIR BOMBING TESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The writer has followed with interest the recent tests of airplanes vs. battleships and smaller craft. There seems to be too much confidence placed by the public generally and some Service people in these far advertised tests. Having seen airplanes of all the warring nations, except America, in action in France the writer invites consideration of the following questions:

Is it expected that a battleship will remain stationary and paint targets on its decks for hostile aircraft in time of war?

Is it expected that bombs will be dropped in day time at such low altitudes as done in the tests in the face of vigorous anti-aircraft fire? Difficult as anti-aircraft fire is, it is admitted by all that it kept planes at high altitudes all during the war.

To what great extent have aircraft, bombs and fliers developed since the war? If no greater than can be seen by the casual observer, why did not the British, French and Germans ruin all hostile cities, war activities and other obstacles? Would it have been very difficult for any of these countries to put double our

number of airplanes over hostile cities if their destruction had been easy?

Is the fact of the flight out to sea and back from Langley Field considered a greater accomplishment than the bombing of German cities by the Allies or of London and Paris by the Germans?

Is there on record anything that shows that any war vessel of any nation was injured in any way at any time during the war when said vessel had any means of anti-aircraft protection as all future vessels will have?

It is realized that these tests were an advantage—a long step forward—that such steps and many of them are necessary in the development of any arm. The Air Services are to be congratulated on their progress, but now that all is said and done let's look at facts and deeds accomplished and not entirely at advertisements or fruits of vivid imaginations.

ANALYTICAL.

PROMOTION FOR HONOR MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why is it that in nearly every issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, as well as the other Service publications that a man picks up these days, one thing he is sure to see is a plea for more rank, allowances, or some such legislation for the former officers? Did the ones who held commissions during the late war win the war by themselves, or is it the idea of Congress that only those who held commissions are entitled to any consideration at their hands? Fortunately, we thought some one must have other ideas when we saw an article in your paper some time ago urging that something be done for those who did not wait for commissions, but went ahead and did their bit, specifically those who were awarded the war medals—Medal of Honor, D.S.C. and D.S.M. It was urged then that such men be given ad-

Fighting Now Going On

THE NEAR EAST.

The Turkish forces which retired from Sivrihisar took up a stand for the defense of Angora along the line of the Sakaria River. Three Greek columns advanced against this position. One column advanced along the Eskishehr-Angora Railway. Another column advanced along the Sakaria River with a view to turning the Turkish left flank south of Polatli. The line of advance is over a desert country. The river being dry, troops carried a three days' water supply. A Greek division was also advancing northeast from Afium Karahissar against the Turkish line. The entire Greek army is now being supplied from Brusa. The Turkish capital has been transferred from Angora to Cesarea. The British High Commissioner of Mesopotamia has proclaimed Emir Feisal, son of the King of Hedjaz, King of Iraq, as the new Arab state of Mesopotamia is known.

CENTRAL ASIA.

An important change has taken place in the personnel of the triumvirate of Super-Tuchuns, which constitutes the real power in China and which met in Tientsin last April to divide up China into spheres of authority under the control of its individual members. This triumvirate comprised Chang-Tso-tin, Military Inspector General of Manchuria; Tsao Kun, Super-Tuchun of the Peking district and provinces bordering it on the south, and Wang Chang Yuan, Inspector General of the Yangtse provinces. Recent military activity has centered around Wuchang and Ichang in Hupeh province, where a mutiny took place in the troops of Wang Chang Yuan. The insur-



WHERE THE GREEKS WERE ADVANCING.

ditional grade in rank. There are not at present an overwhelming number of these men in the active Service, and a number of these are due to lose the rank they have at present, due to the reorganizing of the Army, while a larger number who held commissions in Labor Battalions far from the firing line and many that never even went overseas are dated back in rank so they will hold their present grade. The small number that would be affected by such a policy would in no way hurt the Service and would be no more than a mark of appreciation of their services. Why not give this increase in rank and make it permanent like the corps warrants, at least until the man has shown himself inefficient?

D.S.C. No. 19, CROIX DE GUERRE.

EFFICIENCY REPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It would prove a great stride in the direction of increased efficiency if the officer rendering efficiency reports on a subordinate be required by regulations to furnish the subordinate with a copy of his report, or at least allow the subordinate to see the rating. If this method be adopted it will insure to the officer reported on knowledge of any deficiencies which he may be able through subsequent efforts to rectify. As the system now obtains the officer reported on may or may not be so informed. Assuming that he is not informed of such notation until by chance he may have an opportunity to inspect his efficiency reports in Washington. In fact, the present system is so palpably open to misrepresentation that one case at least is known of where the reporting officer stated that the subordinate had been "verbally" informed of a certain deficiency noted on his efficiency report, whereas such was found to be an untruth. It is not believed that a reporting officer would be influenced in the rendition of his report by the fact that the report would come at once to the knowledge of the officer reported on. If an officer making a report on a subordinate should be so weak as to be influenced, therefore he ipso facto is unqualified to make a report.

EFFICIENCY.

rection was supported by the Cantonese government of Sun Yat Sen, who sought to exploit it in order to extend the sphere of his authority. Wang Chang Yuan has been superseded by Wu Pei Fu, a lieutenant and supporter of Tsao Kun and a very popular leader throughout China. This action is expected to eliminate the strife among the North China leaders and enable them to present a united front to the attacks of the Cantonese forces. At the same time the authority of Chang-Tso-Lin, Super-Tuchun of Manchuria and a protégé of the Japanese, has been extended to cover practically all of inner and outer Mongolia, a fact of considerable significance in view of Japanese aspirations in Mongolia and the recent establishment of the Mongolian Soviet Republic.

SIBERIA.

Since the latter part of July a political strike has been in progress in the Maritime Province, directed against the provisional "government" established by Merkulov, leader of reactionary elements, under Japanese protection last June. A number of railway bridges have been blown up, and other acts of sabotage committed. The strike committee openly proclaims the motives of these acts and stated that they were working in connection with the former administration, which was recognized beyond the Japanese zone of operations. In the meantime a Mongolian "Soviet Republic" has been established, with headquarters at Urga. The establishment of this "republic" is in line with similar Soviet action in the case of Armenia and Georgia, where Soviet republics in alliance with the Moscow government were organized, following military conquest. In answer to the request of the Mongolian "republic" for the aid of Red troops, Tchitcherin, Moscow foreign minister, in a note published this week, defining the objects of the Bolshevik government in Mongolia, makes the following statement: "... The Soviet government accedes to the Mongolian request for aid. ... The Soviet government has firmly decided that its troops will not leave the territory of autonomous Mongolia until the common foe is totally beaten and no danger to the Mongolian government united in bonds of friendship with the Soviet government remains." This statement contains an obvious forecast of a future conflict between Russian and Japanese aspirations in Mongolia.

Retirements

Lieut. Col. Rawson Warren, Cav., U.S.A., who was retired from active service Aug. 10, 1921, for disability incident to the service, was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 2, 1872, and entered the Regular Army as a private in Battery E, 3d Artillery, Sept. 1, 1899, rising to the rank of sergeant in that command. He accepted his first commission, that of second lieutenant, 12th Cavalry, May 2, 1901. Colonel Warren was transferred to the Artillery Corps the following July and to the 11th Cavalry June 30, 1902. He subsequently became an officer of the 5th, 4th, and 14th Cavalry and is a graduate of the Leland Stanford Junior University and the New York University.

Obituaries

Brig. Gen. Herbert E. Tutherly, formerly The Adjutant General of New Hampshire, and a colonel, U.S.A., retired, was found dead in bed in his bungalow on the old Newport road, Claremont, N.H., on Aug. 14, 1921, by one of his farm hands. He had evidently died some time during the night of Aug. 13, and a physician said his death was due to cerebral hemorrhage. General Tutherly had lived alone since the death of his wife. He is survived by one son, George E. Tutherly, a farmer at Chelsea, Vt.; and a brother, William, a lawyer in New York city. General Tutherly was born in Claremont, N.H., April 5, 1848, the son of William E. and Loretta C. (Rossiter) Tutherly. He entered the U.S. M.A. in 1868, was graduated in 1872, and assigned as a second lieutenant to the 1st Cavalry. He was retired at his own request Oct. 1, 1906, after over thirty years' service. During his Army service General Tutherly was on frontier duty at various posts in the West, which included service in Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Kansas and Montana. During the war with Spain he commanded four troops of the 1st Cavalry in the battle of San Juan Hill and subsequent engagements to the surrender of the Spanish at Santiago, July 17, 1898. He also served as a professor of military science at various colleges, and was tendered the honorary appointment of colonel on the staff of the Governor of Vermont in 1885. He was the author of "Score Book for Riflemen" and of an "Elementary Treatise on Military Science and the Art of War." General Tutherly was detailed inspector general July 30, 1902, served as an instructor with the New Hampshire National Guard. He was appointed brigadier general and The Adjutant General of New Hampshire, 1911, and was placed on officers' retired list, N.H.N.G., with rank of brigadier general in 1915. He was elected by the New Hampshire Legislature as commissary general of New Hampshire, 1915. Funeral services were held Aug. 15 at his home in the bungalow, the Rev. C. M. Daw officiating. Interment took place at West Claremont.

Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection, who served as a major general in the National Army in the World War from Nov. 19, 1914, to Aug. 5, 1917, dropped dead at Oakland, Calif., Aug. 19, 1920, in the Alameda County Court House, where he had been on special jury duty. General Greene was born in New York Aug. 5, 1856, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879. After being assigned to the 20th Infantry he served on frontier duty in the West at different posts. Among other duties he served at the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry School, 1894-1898, as assistant instructor, Departments of Infantry and Law, and in charge of Departments of Law and Strategy. He was in command of Co. H, 20th Inf., in the Santiago camp from June 24 until Aug. 20, 1898, serving from the landing at Daiquiri until the surrender of Santiago, July 17. He participated in the battles of El Caney and Santiago. After serving at Fort Leavenworth he sailed with his regiment Jan. 22, 1899 for the Philippines, where he saw active service in the field. He was a member of the War College Board and the board to select officers of the General Staff, 1900-03, and was president of the Infantry Equipment Board. General Greene was in command of the 10th Infantry and the post of Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, and also of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. He was on duty in command of 10th Infantry in the Canal Zone, and was commandant of the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth. General Greene was in command of the Central Department, and after being appointed a temporary brigadier general, U.S.A., in November, 1914, was in command of the Eagle Pass District, Texas, and the 12th Provisional Division and District of Arizona, 1916, and later the 3d Provisional Division. He was in command of the 91st Division at American Lake, Washington, and was in command of the Philippine Department, Aug. 6 to Nov. 29, 1918, being retired on the latter date at his own request after forty years' service, with the rank of brigadier general. The body lay in state in the City Hall, San Francisco, in charge of the Society of the 91st Division, and funeral services were held later at St. Clement's Chapel, Berkeley, Calif. General Greene leaves a widow.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of Civil, Indian and Spanish-American Wars, died at his home in Jefferson, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1921, in his seventy-eighth year. We reserve a more extended notice for another week.

Col. William H. Bertsch, U.S.A., retired, who died in the Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 16, 1921, was born in Michigan Jan. 5, 1869, was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1891, and was assigned to the 15th Infantry. He served at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Fort Bayard, N.M., and Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to October, 1898, and was subsequently on duty at Huntsville, Ala., Puerto Principe, Cuba, to January, 1900. He was promoted captain, 4th Infantry, May 12, 1900, and after serving at Plattsburg Barracks and Fort Slocum, N.Y., he went to the Philippines. He later served in Texas and went to the Philippines again in 1903, and also in 1909. He was detailed in the Q.M. Corps in 1909, and was promoted major, 3d Infantry, Sept. 6, 1911; lieutenant colonel of Infantry, Sept. 9, 1916, and colonel, Feb. 2, 1919, when he was retired for disability in the line of duty. Among subsequent duties after he returned from his last tour in the Philippines in 1911 Colonel Bertsch served at San Francisco, and at posts in Northern New York, and in 1916 he was camp Q.M. at Fort Sam Houston at Eagle Pass and at McAllen, Texas; was Q.M. at El Paso, Texas, from

February to May, 1917, and then to Washington and Chicago.

Comdr. (Engineering) John Richard Dally, U.S.C.G., retired, died at his home in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 17, 1921. He was born in New York state on July 1, 1844, and was appointed a second assistant engineer in the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service April 1, 1865. He was promoted to first assistant engineer April 10, 1896; to chief engineer Jan. 19, 1876, and to captain of Engineers May 8, 1908. He was retired for age on July 1, 1908, and was promoted on the retired list to next higher rank, that of engineer-in-chief, on account of Civil War service. During his long period of active service, Commander Dally served at sea on practically all stations of the Revenue Cutter Service. He was assigned on many occasions to important inspection work in connection with construction and repair of machinery of ships. Interment was at Arlington National Cemetery Aug. 19, with military honors. The honorary pallbearers were commissioned officers of the Coast Guard on duty at Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D.C. Commander Dally had a long and honorable record and was regarded with affection and esteem by all the older officers of the Service with whom he had been associated.

Lieut. Col. John S. Johnston, U.S.A., retired, died at Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 19, 1921. He was born in Illinois Feb. 7, 1870, and entered the Regular Army from civil life as second lieutenant, Art. Corps, Feb. 2, 1901. Colonel Johnston served during the war with Spain as second lieutenant, 157th Indiana Vol. Inf., and as first lieutenant, 41st U.S. Vol. Inf., 1899, in Philippine campaigns. He served as a temporary colonel during the World War and is a graduate of the Artillery School, 1906. Colonel Johnston was placed on the retired list July 1, 1920, for disability incident to the service. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Anna Johnston.

Major Herman Schröder, U.S.A., retired, who died at Forest Glen, Md., Aug. 17, 1921, was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 17, 1837, and in the Civil War served as a captain and commissary of Volunteers from Aug. 30, 1862, to May 31, 1866. He received the brevet of lieutenant colonel for meritorious services in his department in the war. He accepted a commission of second lieutenant, 11th Infantry, Regular Army, April 26, 1866, and was assigned to the 9th Cavalry in December, 1870. Major Schreiner was retired for disability in the line of duty March 20, 1879. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth O. Scheiner.

A medical officer of the Army invites our attention to the fact that very little was printed concerning the death of Capt. Albert G. Fisher, San. Corps, U.S.A., on Aug. 29, 1920, and he sends us an account of his services, from which we make the following extracts: Captain Fisher was born in Stettin, Germany, in 1872 and emigrated to America after completing his education. He entered the Hospital Corps of the U.S. Army in 1902, and was advanced through the various non-com. grades until he was commissioned in 1918. He served in the Philippine Islands from 1905 to 1908; Honolulu, 1909-1910; Alaska, 1913-1915, and on the Mexican border, 1916-1917. In the World War, he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps, promoted to the rank of captain, and served from the Mexican border to the General Hospital at Fox Hills, N.Y. Everywhere he gave full measure of loyal and earnest service. The immediate cause of his death was an automobile accident in Northern Pennsylvania, while he and Mrs. Fisher were enjoying a short vacation. The funeral took place at Elmira, N.Y. The local company of National Guard rendered military honors, and the Masonic Order, of which Captain Fisher was a member, conducted the ceremony at the grave. "Truly," concludes his comrade, "Albert's character as a man was most admirable, and admired most by those who had known him best under the vicissitudes of military service and its accidents, only out of which true comradeship can spring. God rest his soul in peace."

Mrs. Anne Lydia Haskin, wife of Brig. Gen. William L. Haskin, U.S.A., retired, and mother of Dr. William Haskin, Joseph R. Haskin, Lawrence G. Haskin and Mrs. Joseph A. Gaston, wife of Colonel Gaston, retired, died at Oswegatchie, New London, Conn., Aug. 18, 1921.

Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Clara Elizabeth (Robinson) Wadleigh, wife of Rear Admiral George H. Wadleigh, U.S.N., were held at Lexington, Mass., Aug. 18. Rev. John Mills Wilson, minister of the First Parish (Unitarian) Church, of Lexington, officiated. The body was removed to Dover, N.H., for burial in Pine Hill Cemetery. Mrs. Wadleigh was born in Boston, on June 15, 1843, daughter of John R. and Abigail Frothingham (Green) Robinson. She had lived in Lexington for sixteen years. Besides her husband, she is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. William H. Boyle, widow of Colonel Boyle, U.S.A., died at Norwood, Mo., Aug. 18, 1921. The remains were taken East by her son, Mr. Nat. Boyle, accompanied by his wife and two children, and buried in Arlington on Aug. 23 beside her husband and younger son, Lieut. W. Boyle.

Mrs. Hattie Slocum Wagner, widow of Brig. Gen. Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia, died on Aug. 22, 1921, at the home of her son, Mr. Louis N. Wagner, of Mount Airy, Pa., after an illness of about two years. She is survived by two sons and two daughters. Col. H. S. Wagner, U.S. Inf., the Infantry School, is her youngest son.

Robert Ten Eyck Lozier, long associated with Thomas A. Edison in the development of electric light, power and railway industries and who was one of the original members of the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia of New York, died in the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York city, Aug. 21, 1921, of pneumonia.

Gertrude, Lady Thompson, widow of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Thompson, baronet, Royal Navy, died at Rogate, Sussex, England, Aug. 3, 1921, in her ninety-third year. Lady Thompson was a cousin of Mrs. Marian Kane, formerly of May Place, Wollstanton, Staffordshire, England, wife of Lieut. Col. A. J. Gordon Kane, N.G., retired, ex-ensign, U.S.N., Civil War, of the University Club, Washington, and brother of the late Rear Admiral James Johnson Kane (chaplain), U.S.N.

Mrs. Gladys Margaret Culton, wife of Lieut. A. Y. Culton, 18th U.S. Inf., died in the Physicians' Hospital, Plattsburg, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1921, of typhoid fever, in her twenty-third year. The remains were buried in Cave Hill Cemetery. Besides her husband Mrs. Culton is survived by her father, J. W. Newton; a son, Richard Culton; two brothers, M. A. Newton and K. W. Newton, Detroit; and two sisters, Mrs. H. I. Early and Mrs. E. P. Teague, Louisville.

Jane Wilkes, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., died at the home of her niece, Mrs. A. E. Rankin, in Wellesley Hills, Mass., Aug. 17, 1921, in the ninety-third year of her age. Funeral ser-

VICES were held in St. John's Church, Washington, D.C., Aug. 20, and the remains were interred at Arlington Cemetery.

Mr. Walter B. Thorpe, father of Lieut. Truman D. Thorpe, U.S.A., retired, died in Sacramento, Calif., on Aug. 16, 1921, at the age of seventy years.

Mr. E. H. Edens, father of Lieut. Jean Edens, 1st U.S. Inf., died at Waco, Texas, on Aug. 7, 1921, at the age of sixty-five years.

Service Weddings

Brig. Gen. Abiel L. Smith, U.S.A., retired, who is at his country place near Carmel, N.Y., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Dorothy Smith, to Mason Charles Shoup, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Shoup, of St. Joseph, Md. Miss Smith's father was for many years U.S. Depot Quartermaster in New York city and was formerly Chief of the Supplies Division of the Quartermaster Corps. Her brother, A. L. Smith, jr., is secretary to Henry H. Curran, President of the Borough of Manhattan. Another brother, Capt. Charles C. Smith, is an officer of the 8th Cavalry, U.S.A., stationed at El Paso, Texas. The wedding is to be celebrated in the autumn.

Mr. S. Douglas Ryan, of Dubuque, Iowa, has announced the engagement of his daughter, Ann Elisa, to Lieut. Thomas North, Field Art., U.S.A.

Lieut. Edward R. McKenzie, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Prairie, and Miss Ruth E. Harsha, daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Harsha, of San Diego, Calif., were married in that city on Aug. 4, 1921, by Superior Court Judge William P. Cary. They went on a honeymoon trip to Palomar mountain. For the present they will make their home in San Diego.

The engagement of Miss Lure Marshall Morris to Capt. Thornton Chase, 11th Inf., has been made by the parents of the bride-elect, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Henry Morris, of Jackson, Miss. The wedding will take place in the early fall. Miss Morris is a native of Jackson, Miss., and a graduate of Ashley Hall, Charleston, S.C. Captain Chase served overseas with the 364th Infantry, 91st Division, and joined his present organization in Luxembourg, in February, 1919.

Mr. John Jacob Mapp announces the marriage of his daughter, Mrs. Frances Custis Carson, to Major Delmar Samuel Leuzner, U.S.A., on Aug. 15, 1921, at Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederick G. Reinicke, U.S.N., and Miss Nan Duval Chadwick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Rogers Chadwick, of Great Neck, L.I., were married at the home of the bride on Aug. 22, 1921. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Mathew C. Gleeson, U.S.N., with members of the two families only present.

Mrs. Scott Baker, widow of Captain Baker, 2d Field Art., U.S.A., was married to Mr. John Percival Spencer on Aug. 17, 1921, in Reno, Nev. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are temporarily located in Susanville, Lassen county, Calif., where Mr. Spencer has business interests.

Major Blackburn Hall, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Hazel Cain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cain, were married Aug. 17, 1921, at the Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, with Chaplain E. E. Swanson, of Kelly Field, reading the service. An informal reception was held, after which Major and Mrs. Hall left for New Orleans en route to Washington to be guests of Major Hall's parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. P. Hall. Visits to New York, Baltimore and other northern cities will be made before their return in September to Kelly Field, where Major Hall is stationed.

Dr. and Mrs. Hermon Fowler Wilson have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth Catherine, to Lieut. John Campbell Moses, U.S.A., on Sept. 7, 1921, at eight o'clock at Trinity Episcopal Church, San Francisco, Calif.

Lieut. Thomas Lipton Thornburgh, 16th Cav., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Sam Houston, and Mrs. Myrtle Wood Hatch, were married Aug. 15, 1921, in the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. C. G. Wood, San Antonio, Texas, Chaplain Vaughan, of Fort Sam Houston, performing the ceremony. Lieutenant Thornburgh was graduated from West Point in 1918 in the class of 1920, and is the son of the late Col. Robert M. Thornburgh, Med. Corps, U.S.A. Lieut. and Mrs. Thornburgh will be at home at Fort Riley after Sept. 11, where Lieutenant Thornburgh has been ordered to take the course at the Cavalry School.

Lieut. Philip W. Allison, 8th Field Art., U.S.A., son of the late Brig. Gen. James N. Allison, U.S.A., and Miss Eulalie Burgoyne, a daughter of Mrs. Percy Burgoyne, of Plainfield, N.J., were married in the military chapel on Governors Island, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1921. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Edward Banks Smith. The bride's only attendant was Miss Miriam Leslie Campbell. Stanton Willets Allison was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Walter P. Jones and Richard H. Andrews, classmates of the bridegroom.

Miss Edna Anne Paddock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Paddock, of Vernon, N.J., and Capt. Paul M. Ellman, C.E., U.S.A., were married Aug. 18, 1921, in St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Vernon, N.J., by the Rev. Jerrald C. Potts. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with Chantilly lace. Her tulle veil was held with a coronet of orange blossoms and she carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Miss Ruth Paddock, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The flower girls were little Eva May Paddock and Jessie Belle Paddock, nieces of the bride. Mr. Henry Loveridge was best man. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. Capt. and Mrs. Ellman left for a wedding trip through New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and after Oct. 1 will be at home at Washington, D.C.

Announcement was made in Washington on Aug. 22 of the engagement of Lieut. P. A. McLendon, U.S.N., who is stationed at the Naval Academy, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Thompson, of Virginia, and Dover, Fla.

The wedding of Lieut. Hanson Edward Ely, U.S.N., to Miss Anne Carter Lee, daughter of the late Capt. Robert E. Lee, of Virginia, who was the youngest son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, of the Confederate army, is to take place on Sept. 3, 1921, at Trinity Church, Upperville, Fauquier county, Va. The wedding is to be followed by a reception at Nordley-Regis, the home of the bride. Lieutenant Ely is the eldest son of Brig. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, U.S.A., in command at Fort Leavenworth.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Margaret B. Schenck, widow of Col. A. D. Schenck, U.S.A., is a guest at the Hotel Altamont, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Patrick Henry Hudgins is visiting in Washington, D.C., the guest of Miss Idah Breen at Windsor Apartments.

The birth of a son to Lieut. Comdr. Elliott B. Nixon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Nixon at Baltimore, Md., on Aug. 22, 1921, is announced.

A son, Milner Hubbard Eskew, jr., was born to Capt. M. H. Eskew, U.S.A., and Mrs. Eskew at Charlottesville, Va., on Aug. 8, 1921.

A son, Ernest Falcon John, was born at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., on Aug. 10, 1921, to Capt. Ernest John, 48th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. John.

Major Gen. David C. Shanks, U.S.A., and Mrs. Shanks will give a reception and dance to the officers and ladies of Camp Dix, N.J., at the camp gymnasium on Aug. 30.

Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., retired, who is on a visit abroad, was among those present to hear the speech of Eamon de Valera, delivered to the Dail Eireann at Dublin on Aug. 17.

Capt. D. E. Dismukes, U.S.N., and wife gave a luncheon Aug. 15 at the Naval Training Station, Newport, for Rear Admiral Albert Gleeves, U.S.N., commandant of the 1st Naval District.

Comdr. J. Edward Palmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Palmer motored from their home in Atlantic City to Quebec, Canada, and are at Pointe-au-Pic, Murray Bay, where they will be until Sept. 1, when they will return to their home in Atlantic City.

Major Gen. André Brewster, U.S.A., is spending a short time in his home, 2304 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, before going to Fort Monroe, where he will be on duty temporarily before assuming command of the 2d Coast Artillery Corps with headquarters at Fort Totten, N.Y. Mrs. Brewster is spending the summer at Hot Springs.

Mrs. Theodore Cramp Wester, who spent the early spring at Coco Solo, C.Z., with Lieut. E. F. Cochrane, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cochrane, has returned to her home at Wawaset Park, Del., after spending the early season at Cape May, N.J., and will shortly go to Poland Springs and North East Harbor, Me., for the remainder of the season.

Dr. J. M. Irwin, who served with distinction during the World War as assistant surgeon with the 9th U.S. Infantry, has returned to make St. Augustine his permanent home. Dr. Irwin has accepted the appointment of assistant surgeon for the Flagler Hospital, a position for which his known ability and his Army experience fully qualify him.

Capt. Roy L. Bowlin, Ord., U.S.A., and Mrs. Bowlin and two small sons are now stationed at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia. Captain Bowlin completed the Ordnance courses at the Schools of Application at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., and the School of Technology, Watertown Arsenal, Mass., in June, and is now convalescing from an operation at Walter Reed Hospital.

Mrs. Belle McCarthy, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Paul Steele, in Chillicothe, Ohio, has left for her home in Eagle Pass, Texas. Mrs. McCarthy was accompanied by Mrs. Steele and young son, Paulie, who will remain in Eagle Pass two months as the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. L. White, while Captain Steele is on duty at Camp Perry, Ohio. Later they will go to their new station at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Col. Dorsey Cullen, U.S.A., who has been stationed in Savannah, Ga., for the last year as instructor of Cavalry for the state of Georgia, has been transferred to Asheville, N.C., and is now instructor of Cavalry for the states of North and South Carolina and Tennessee. Col. and Mrs. Cullen and Dorsey Hord Cullen motored over to Asheville and then on to Knoxville, where the Tennessee troops are in camp at John Sevier. After the ten days' camp they will motor to Morehead City, N.C., where the North Carolina troops are in camp.

Col. R. H. C. Kelton, U.S.A., has returned to Washington after a month's leave spent with his family in New England. Col. and Mrs. Kelton and their son, John, were among those who participated in the forty-first anniversary celebration at Plymouth, where, in the "Pilgrims' Progress" which is composed largely of descendants of the Mayflower Pilgrims, Mrs. Kelton, who is eleventh in descent from Elder William Brewster, impersonated her ancestor, Patience Brewster, wife of Governor Thomas Prence, of the Plymouth Colony; John Kelton impersonated Lore Brewster, and Colonel Kelton took the part of John Crackston, jr. Mrs. Kelton and John, who are now at Little Bear's Head, N.H., will return to Washington late in September.

Col. Jay J. Morrow, U.S.A., Governor of the Panama Canal, assisted by his sister, Mrs. Agnes M. Scandrett, entertained the American mission to the Peruvian centennial celebration at dinner in the Governor's mansion, Balboa Heights, on Aug. 9. Governor Morrow's guests were Ambassador and Mrs. Alfred Douglas, Vice Admiral McDonald, Major Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Rear Admiral Rodman, Col. and Mrs. William B. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Farrabee, Major William Heimpke, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. E. D. Peck, Mrs. S. L. Henderson and Col. M. L. Walker. The mission sailed from Cristobal for Norfolk Aug. 11 on the three line ships of Admiral McDonald's division of the Atlantic Fleet, except that Gen. and Mrs. Liggett remained aboard the Nevada and sailed for San Francisco on the same date.

We have just discovered that a personal item in our issue of Aug. 6, page 1304, regarding Rear Admiral Edwin A. Anderson, U.S.N., erroneously stated that he had been relieved from duty as president of the board on Navy reorganization, by Rear Admiral Harry McEl. P. Huse, and had resumed his duties at Charlestown. As a matter of fact the board of which Admiral Anderson was president, had fully completed its work on the date set by the department, and was dissolved before Admiral Anderson left Washington on a month's leave. Rear Admiral Huse was ordered to duty as a member of the General Board, which, of course, has absolutely no connection with the board of which Admiral Anderson was president. We make this correction in order that none of our readers may misconstrue the personal item of Aug. 6, as reflecting in any manner on the performance of duties of Admiral Anderson. The Admiral is now enjoying his leave at the Gulf, Milford, Conn.

Miss Lily Jane Axton is acting as one of the counselors at the Y.W.C.A. camp at Alta Vista, Md.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Almy, U.S.N., at Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 18, 1921.

Mrs. Royal B. Bradford, widow of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., with her sister, Miss Engs, is at Blue Hill, Me.

Mrs. John Downes, wife of Commander Downes, U.S.N., has left Jamestown, R.I., and returned to her home in Annapolis.

Mrs. Frank T. Hines, wife of Brigadier General Hines, U.S.A., and Miss Hines sailed from New York on the Lapland Aug. 20 for England.

A son, William Frederick Herpel, was born to Major F. K. Herpel, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Herpel at Denver, Colo., on Aug. 2, 1921.

A daughter, Barbara Jeanne Cole, was born to the wife of Capt. D. M. Cole, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Walter Reed General Hospital, Aug. 20, 1921.

Mrs. Charles A. Doyen is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Doyen at Manchester, N.H. Mr. Doyen is a brother of the late Brigadier General Doyen, U.S.M.C.

Lieut. Alexander C. Kidd, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kidd announce the birth of a daughter, Charlotte Melcher Kidd, Aug. 13, 1921, at Long Beach, Calif.

A son, James Nelson, was born to Capt. Martin L. Howard, 8th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Howard at Station Hospital, Coblenz, Germany, June 15, 1921.

A son, William Henry Moncrief, jr., was born to Lieut. Col. W. H. Moncrief, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Moncrief at Denver, Colo., on Aug. 16, 1921.

Lieut. Col. Lawrence Halstead, U.S.A., who has been spending the summer with his mother, Mrs. Benton Halstead, has returned to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Mrs. Robert M. Thornburgh, widow of Col. Robert M. Thornburgh, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will spend the remainder of the summer at her old home in Cornish, N.H.

Mrs. John L. Clem, wife of Major General Clem, U.S.A., with their daughter, has returned to Washington and joined General Clem at their Wyoming avenue apartments.

Mrs. Medore Crawford, widow of Brigadier General Crawford, U.S.A., and her daughter, Miss Dolores Crawford, have gone to Atlantic City for a stay of some weeks.

Mrs. Henry G. Hubbell, widow of Brigadier General Hubbell, U.S.A., with her daughter, Miss Edith Hubbell, is spending the summer at Carter Hall, Warren, Va.

Comdr. Lamar B. Leaby, U.S.N., and Mrs. Leaby, who have been visiting at Oyster Bay, Long Island, have gone to North East Harbor, Me., for the remainder of the summer.

Capt. R. W. Plummer, U.S.N., on duty at the War College at Newport, and Mrs. Plummer have leased Chagne House, an estate on Training Station Road, at Newport, for one year.

Lieut. Edwin L. Shert, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Shert announce the birth of a son, William Carey, on July 30. Lieutenant Shert is stationed with the 19th Field Artillery at Fort Meyer, Va.

Major Charles B. MacDonald, M.C., U.S.A., who was recently ordered to duty at Camp Dix, N.J., has been assigned to duty as brigade surgeon of the 2d Infantry Brigade under Bde. Gen. William Weigel.

Mrs. Felix L. Johnson, who has been spending the summer at Jamestown, R.I., will sail on the Henderson Oct. 3 for the West coast to join her husband, Ensign Johnson, who has recently been transferred to the U.S. destroyer Stridling.

Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, U.S.N., and Mrs. Twining sailed for Europe on Aug. 16 from New York on the Old North State. Admiral Twining will go to London to assume his duties as naval attaché at the Court of St. James.

Mrs. W. W. Taylor, jr., wife of Lieut. Col. W. W. Taylor, jr., Gen. Staff, U.S.A., with her sons, Billie and Oliver, is spending the summer at Brighton Plage, Cayeux-sur-Mer, on the north coast of France. She will return to Paris in the fall.

Major George E. Lovell, jr., U.S.A., Mrs. Lovell and daughter, Marilyn, are residing at 827 Five Oaks avenue, Dayton, Ohio. Major Lovell will take a course of instruction at the Air Service Engineering School at McCook Field during the coming year.

Mrs. Harold W. James and daughter, Dorothea, accompanied by Mrs. Martin Wagner, Mrs. James's mother, have left Washington, D.C., and joined Major James, U.S.A., at Chillicothe, Ohio, where he is stationed with the 19th Infantry at Camp Sherman.

Major E. P. Pierson, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Pierson, have returned to their apartment at 1726 M street, N.W., Washington, D.C., after a three months' leave of absence spent in Europe. While in Europe Mrs. Pierson received the sad news of the death of her mother at Princeton, Ill., on June 3.

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, O.R.C., Director of the Budget, entertained at luncheon at the New Willard in Washington on Aug. 19, when his guests were Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Chairman of the Shipping Board A. G. Lasker and John Callan O'Laughlin, recently resigned from the board.

In calling attention to "the stupendous work" of Adjutant Gen. Charles P. Lovell in restoring the National Guard of Florida to the proficiency gained under his predecessor, Adjutant Gen. J. R. G. Foster, in our issue of Aug. 16 it should have been noted that four years intervened between General Foster's relinquishing the duties of The Adjutant General of the state and the appointment of General Lovell.

Col. Charles Elliot Warren, O.R.C., who served as Chief of Staff, Small Arms Division, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., Governor of the War Credits Board and Staff Secretary of War, and who received the Conspicuous Service Cross through Major General O'Ryan, 27th Division, has just been decorated by the French government, having received at the hands of the Consul de France at New York the diploma and "The Médaille de la Reconnaissance." Colonel Warren was the treasurer of the Duryea War Relief and the Belgium Woman's Dollar Fund during the period both before and after the war, and was intimately associated with the French High Commission during the war.

Lieut. F. S. Low, U.S.N., and Mrs. Low announce the birth of a son, John Stuart Low, at New York city on Aug. 20, 1921.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Samuel R. Kimble, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 15, 1921.

A daughter, Madeline McDonald Knapp, was born to the wife of Capt. Alexander P. Knapp, jr., U.S.A., retired, on Aug. 18, 1921.

Lieut. Col. Frank T. Woodbury, U.S.A., has changed station to Fort Ringgold, Texas, where he and Mrs. Woodbury should be addressed, via Sam Fordyce, Texas.

Med. Dir. F. S. Nash, U.S.N., with Mrs. Nash and Miss Carolyn Nash, left Washington Aug. 23 for the White Sulphur Springs to remain until the end of September.

Marshal Joffre, commander of the French armies in the first battle of the Marne, will leave on a mission to Japan on Sept. 2, according to a press dispatch from Paris Aug. 19.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Zalesky, M.C., U.S.N., with his wife and three daughters have reached St. Augustine from the Orient for a visit with Mrs. Zalesky's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Dismukes.

Mrs. Albert Edgar Phillips, wife of Col. Albert E. Phillips, U.S. Cav., is spending a fortnight at Camp Knox, Ky., the guest of Major R. W. Barker, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Barker.

Miss Judith Lee Dismukes, daughter of Capt. Douglas E. Dismukes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dismukes, who have been spending the summer abroad, is at present at Tours, France, and will sail for home on Sept. 9.

Mrs. Laurence Watts and children are spending a few weeks at the Bay View Hotel, Jamestown, R.I. They will sail on the St. Mihiel for Panama Oct. 30 to join Major Watts at Fort de Lesseps, C.Z.

Lieut. E. T. Marr, U.S.N., of San Diego; Lieut. P. J. Solon, of Ross Field; Major John P. Kelly, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kelly and Capt. E. D. Olsen, of San Francisco, were at the Hotel Clark, of Los Angeles, last week.

Mrs. Thomas H. Jones and her son have returned to Brooklyn, N.Y., after spending part of the summer at the Mononotto Inn, Fishers Island, while Major Jones was in camp with the National Guard at Fort Wright.

Mrs. William K. Naylor, with her two sons, Bill and Alexander, has joined Colonel Naylor, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., at Fort Crook, Nebr. Mrs. Naylor has been spending a month in Pittsburgh, Pa., visiting her mother, Mrs. G. L. Wagner.

Col. Russell C. Langdon, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., has reported for duty as a student officer at the Army War College. Col. and Mrs. Langdon have rented the residence at 1827 Phelps place, Washington, D.C., where they are now at home.

Miss Dorothy Hayden, daughter of Rear Admiral Hayden, U.S.N., who has been in Santo Domingo with her brother, Capt. Reynolds Hayden, U.S.M.C., has joined her parents at their apartment at Florence Court, California street, Washington.

Lieut. Col. Walt C. Johnson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Johnson are spending a six weeks' leave touring in New England. While they are away from Washington they will visit their son, Charles M. Johnson, who is a student at the University of Vermont.

After spending the past two weeks motoring with friends through Maryland and Virginia, Mrs. Abbott Boone, accompanied by her daughter, Thomasina Brown McClintic, has gone to visit Mr. and Mrs. Robert McClintic at their home in Green Valley, Va.

Charles Baldwin Bauer, son of Lieut. Harry Wesley Bauer, Field Art., U.S.A., Basic School, Camp Knox, Ky., and his wife, Adelaide Baldwin Bauer, of Paris, Texas, was baptized on July 31, 1921, by Chaplain William P. Baird, U.S.A., at the Camp Knox Chapel.

Col. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman entertained for Major Gen. John L. Hines and Mrs. Hines at a dinner dance at the Country Club of San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 11. Mrs. Nuttman gave a luncheon at her quarters, Camp Travis, Aug. 16 in honor of Miss Alice Hines.

The 38th Infantry, U.S.A., opened its new regimental club house at Camp Pike, Ark., by giving a dance to the division on July 29. In the receiving line were Brig. Gen. E. M. Lewis, Col. and Mrs. F. D. Wickham, Major and Mrs. F. L. Pyle and Capt. W. L. Morrison.

Lieut. Col. A. J. Gordon Kane, N.G., retired, ex-ensign, U.S. Navy, Civil War, an active member of the New York Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S., has returned to Washington after a sojourn of several weeks in New England during a portion of which time he was a guest of Capt. Henry Brevoort Kane, of Narragansett Pier, R.I.

The Chancery Court of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark., on Aug. 2, 1921, granted an absolute divorce to Col. John J. Boniface, U.S. Cav. Colonel Boniface is at present on duty as senior instructor, National Guard of New Mexico, with station at Santa Fe. Mrs. Boniface has for the past several years made her home in Washington, D.C., with her brothers.

Major J. R. D. Matheson, U.S.A., Mrs. Matheson and children are spending the month of August with Major Matheson's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Vredenburg, at their country home, Vaucuse, near Somerville, N.J. Major Matheson, who has been on duty as district engineer at Wilmington, N.C., will enter the School of the Line as a student officer in September.

Capt. H. Marcotte, U.S.A., retired, St. Augustine, Fla., recently received from the sheriff a finely engraved ivory stock, percussion cap Colt's revolver (No. 91784) found when the sheriff was searching a negro's home. It is inscribed: "To Col. Abiel Smith from Alfred Bear." Is it the property of 2d Lieut. Abiel Leonard Smith, 19th U.S. Inf., class '78, now brigadier general, retired.

Col. Charles H. Danforth, Air Ser., U.S.A., who recently arrived at Hampton, Va., to command Langley Field, and Mrs. Danforth were guests of honor of the officers of the field at an enjoyable dinner at the Officers' Club recently. Addresses of welcome for the new commanding officer and his wife were made by General Mitchell and Major Sherman. Colonel Danforth responded to the address of welcome.

Lieut. William H. Dean, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dean entertained at their quarters in Camp Jackson, S.C., Saturday, Aug. 13. Home-grown watermelons and home-made ginger cakes gave the occasion an air of rustic informality that appealed to every one. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Coleman, Major and Mrs. William Korst, Lieut. and Mrs. Carter Kolb, Lieut. and Mrs. William Hart, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Meich, Lieut. and Mrs. Ames Kinser.

Army Orders

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.
Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.
General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff.
Deputy Chief of Staff—Major Gen. James G. Harbord.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Aug. 20, 1921.

The Senate on Aug. 20 confirmed the Infantry and Ordnance nominations of Aug. 15, on page 1351, our issue of Aug. 20, and those of Aug. 17 in the Medical Corps, Dental Corps and Veterinary Corps of the Army, on page 1354, our issue of Aug. 20.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Aug. 23, 1921.

Appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

To be brigadier general, Adrian S. Fleming, col., ret. (late brig. gen., U.S.A.), from July 20, 1921.

Appointments by Transfer, in the Army.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Major A. M. Burdett, Inf., rank from July 1, 1920.

Ordnance Department—Capt. G. H. Drowny, C.A.C., rank Dec. 15, 1919; Capt. E. A. Lynn, C.A.C., rank Dec. 15, 1919; 1st Lieut. E. F. Barry, C.A.C., rank Oct. 26, 1917; 1st Lieut. E. Hendry, C.A.C.

Field Artillery—Capt. W. C. Goessling, Inf., rank July 1, 1920; Capt. L. V. Warner, Inf., rank Nov. 2, 1920; Capt. M. C. Heyser, Q.M.C.; Capt. C. G. Benham, C.A.C.
Infantry—Capt. W. D. Cronkhite, Q.M.C., rank July 1, 1920.
Air Service—Capt. H. C. Gray, Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. H. C. Hill, Hill, Inf.

Promotions in the Regular Army.

Medical Corps—To be captains: First Lieuts. R. Malcolm and A. P. Kelly.

Dental Corps—To be captains: First Lieuts. W. D. Love and C. W. Johnson.

Veterinary Corps—To be first lieutenant: Second Lieut. C. F. Cox.

DIVISION AND CORPS ORDERS.

2d Division, Major Gen. J. L. Hines—G.O. 20, Aug. 16, 1921, Camp Travis, Texas. To enable him to comply with provisions of par. 25, S.O. 172-O, W.D., July 27, 1921, Major Avery D. Cummings, I.G.D., is relieved from duties as division inspector. Having reported at these headquarters Lieut. Col. George W. Biegler, I.G.D., is announced as division inspector.
2d Division, Major Gen. J. L. Hines—G.O. 21, Aug. 18, 1921, Camp Travis, Texas. To enable him to comply with par. 44, S.O. 186-O, W.D., Aug. 12, 1921, Major Herbert H. White, G.S., is relieved further duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1. Major Edmund C. Waddill, 1st Inf., is detailed on special duty as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1.

3d Corps Area, Brig. Gen. C. J. Bailey—G.O. 35, Aug. 15, 1921, Fort Howard, Md. Col. Frank S. Cochran, G.S., having reported Aug. 15, 1921, is assigned to duty as Assistant Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence, 3d Corps Area, with station at Fort Howard.

4th Corps Area, Major Gen. John F. Morrison—G.O. 32, Aug. 19, 1921, Major Harry L. King, C.A.C. (D.O.L.), having reported in person Aug. 15, 1921, is assigned to duty at these headquarters, with station at Fort McPherson, Ga., pending his assignment to a unit of the Organized Reserves.

4th Corps Area, Major Gen. J. F. Morrison—G.O. 34, Aug. 21, 1921, Fort McPherson, Ga. Lieut. Col. James Regan, Q.M.C., having reported, is announced as Q.M., 4th Corps Area, with station at Fort McPherson.

4th Corps Area, Major Gen. J. F. Morrison—G.O. 33, Aug. 20, 1921, Fort McPherson, Ga. Col. Charles S. Smith, C.E.; Col. William R. Dashiell, Inf. (D.O.L.); Major John M. Boon, Inf. (D.O.L.), and Major Isaac J. Nichol, Inf. (D.O.L.), having reported, are assigned to duty at these headquarters, with station at Fort McPherson, pending their assignments to units of the Organized Reserves.

6th Corps Area, Major Gen. George Bell—G.O. 33, Aug. 15, 1921, Fort Sheridan, Ill. Major Allen R. Edwards, C.A.C., having reported, is announced as Corps Area Recruiting Adjutant, 6th Corps Area, with station at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

8th Corps Area, Major Gen. J. T. Dickman—G.O. 37, July 27, 1921, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major Lester M. Wheeler, 1st Inf., is relieved from further duty at these headquarters and will report at Camp Travis, Texas, for duty.

8th Corps Area, Major Gen. J. T. Dickman—G.O. 42, Aug. 15, 1921, Major Henry H. Dabney, Inf., D.O.L., having reported, is announced as Recruiting Adjutant, 8th Corps Area, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, relieving Major Wallace A. McCathran, Adjutant General.

8th Corps Area, Major Gen. J. T. Dickman—G.O. 40, Aug. 11, 1921, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Majors Benjamin F. Delamater, Jr., and Wallace A. McCathran, A.G.D., having reported, are assigned to duty at these headquarters, with station at Fort Sam Houston.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, G. OF A., C.S.

Leave one month and ten days to Col. O. L. Spaulding, jr., G.S., about Aug. 22, 1921. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

The relief of Lieut. Col. S. Heinzelman, G.S., from Hqs. 6th Corps Area, Fort Sheridan, and his assignment to duty with the War Department General Staff, as of Aug. 15, 1921, is announced. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. E. G. Kellogg, G.S., is assigned to 11th Inf. Aug. 26, 1921, and to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz from duties at Camp Meade, Md., and is assigned to command the district of Washington Sept. 1. (Aug. 18, W.D.)
Leave two months to Brig. Gen. H. Jervy, G.S., about Sept. 10. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Col. G. M. Grimes, A.G., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, for treatment. (Aug. 18, W.D.)
The leave, on account of sickness, granted Col. G. M. Grimes, A.G., is extended two months on account of sickness. (Aug. 15, 3d C.A.)

Major A. Rutherford, A.G., to Camp Dix, N.J., 1st Division, for duty as assistant to the division adjutant. (Aug. 19, W.D.)
Major H. B. Lewis, A.G., to Camp Travis, Texas, 2d Division, as assistant to the division adjutant. (Aug. 20, W.D.)
Major D. B. Lyon, A.G., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Leave one month, about Aug. 12, to Col. F. E. Harris, I.G. (Aug. 8, 3d C.A.)

Leave one month, with permission to visit U.S. and to apply for extension of one month, to Col. E. M. Blake, I.G., about Aug. 4. (Aug. 1, P.C.D.)

Major W. M. Robertson, I.G., is detailed on staff of commanding general, district of Washington, as inspector. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, C.Q.G.

Capt. G. M. Herringshaw, Q.M.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. H. B. Huston to Fort Brady, Mich., as Q.M. of that post; Capt. C. E. Ehle to Washington to General Intermediate Depot; Capt. M. C. Heyser report to Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, not later than Sept. 10 as a student officer; 1st Lieut. B. W. Brooks to Philadelphia General Administrative School for instruction. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. B. F. Vandervoort, Q.M.C., to Rock Island, Ill., as constructing Q.M., relieving Col. D. M. King, O.D. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Leave two months and twenty days, under exceptional circumstances, about Sept. 1 to Field Clerk W. W. Bogges, Q.M.C. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Field Clerk H. J. Hockin, Q.M.C., to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Leave four months to 1st Lieut. A. Lobitz, Q.M.C., Camp Travis, Texas. (Aug. 10, 8th C.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Col. H. A. Shaw, M.C., from further duty with the Veterans' Bureau and to Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. H. Rutherford from further duty as professor University of Minnesota, Dental College, Minneapolis; Major J. F. McGill will accompany the 1st Battalion, 64th Inf., on its march from Camp Meade to Fort Washington, Md., and then report to C.O. Fort Washington; Major H. N. Ervin to Washington Army Medical School on Aug. 25; Major L. R. Dunbar will accompany 1st Battalion, 34th Inf., on its march from Camp Meade to Fort Ontario, N.Y., and then report to C.O. Fort Ontario. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Major W. A. Frankland, M.R.C., will accompany 5th Engrs. on their march from Camp Meade, Md., to Camp Humphreys, Va., for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Major L. J. Regan, M.C., station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will report to president of an Army retiring board at Hqs. 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, for examination. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major H. K. Stinson to Denver, Colo.; Major H. P. Carter from A.F. in Germany to U.S. and report to Surgeon General of Army; Major P. A. Schule will report to commanding Army Medical School, Washington; Major W. F. Von Zelinski, about Sept. 10, to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Major M. W. Hall, M.C., to Washington to Army Medical School for duty. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Major J. A. Wilson, M.C., under treatment at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver; is relieved from further duty at Camp Dix, N.J., and will report to C.O. Fitzsimons General Hospital for duty. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Capt. C. B. DeForest, M.C., about Sept. 1 to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Capt. D. I. Stanton, M.C., will accompany 64th Inf. on its march from Camp Meade to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and report at that post for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Capt. J. R. Shelton, M.C., will accompany 7th F.A. on its march from Camp Meade to Camp Dix, N.J., and report to commanding general Camp Dix for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Capt. J. B. Anderson, M.C., to the Panama C.Z. on the S.S. Alliance, to sail from New York about Aug. 26. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Capt. J. C. Woodland, M.C., about Sept. 1 to Fort Howard, Md., for duty with 34th Inf. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Leave thirty days, about Sept. 7, to Capt. J. D. Nourse, M.C. (Aug. 9, W.D.)
Leave one month, about Sept. 1, to Capt. H. R. Livesay, M.C., Fort Sam Houston. (Aug. 11, 8th C.A.)

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

Second Lieut. W. D. Evans, M.A.C., to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. T. G. Hester, M.A.C., is extended one month. (Aug. 18, 3d C.A.)

ENLISTED MEN, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. E. King, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Furlong, Columbus, N.M., and to home. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Major R. Wunderlich, D.C., is detailed as professor University of Minnesota, Dental College, Minneapolis. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Leave three months to 1st Lieut. F. H. Woodruff, V.C., upon relief from Philippines, with permission to return to U.S. via Suez Canal. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Leave one month and three days to 1st Lieut. C. M. Cowherd, V.C., about Sept. 1. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. L. H. BEACH, C.E.

Major C. E. Perry, C.E., to Washington to Chief of Engineers for duty in his office. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 1, to Capt. M. C. Grenata, C.E., Lawrence, Kas., (July 23, 7th C.A.)
Capt. W. S. Kilmer, C.E., to Columbus, Ohio, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. L. Pope, 3d C.E., is detailed as student observer with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with station in Baltimore. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 1, to 1st Lieut. A. Riani, C.E., Iowa City, Iowa. (July 25, 7th C.A.)

First Lieut. S. W. Gould, C.E., is detailed as student observer with the Pennsylvania Railroad, with station at Philadelphia. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. F. W. Marlow, C.E., is detailed as student observer with the Southern Pacific Railroad, with station at San Francisco. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. O. G. Hoas, C.E., to Washington to Federal Power Commission as assistant engineer with that commission. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. L. Pope, 3d C.E., is detailed as student observer with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with station in Baltimore, Md. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

The following officers of C.E. to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., and take station not later than Sept. 1 for duty as students at Engineer School: Second Lieuts. P. A. Feringa, P. H. Fox, C. Jenkins, H. Meyer, D. A. Morris, P. C. Parshley, R. Selee and E. H. Walter. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. O. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Lieut. Col. G. L. Wall, O.D., to Camp Eustis, Va., for duty as camp O.O. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. M. LORD, C.F.

Major H. H. Pfeil, F.D., to Washington to The A.G. of Army for duty in his office and for duty in the office of the Director of Military Intelligence, G.S., relieving Capt. M. Jones, F.D. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Capt. W. P. A. T. Von Hartung, F.D., to Manila on transport to sail about Nov. 5 for duty, relieving Capt. R. L. Burdell, F.A. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. H. Doherty, F.D., to Camp Meade, Md., as camp finance officer. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Capt. W. I. Razor, S.C., from further detail in Air Service. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, C.A.S.

The following officers of A.S. from duty and training at Arcadia, Fla., to Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, for duty and advanced training: Major F. H. Coleman; Capt. O. W. Broberg, H. M. Elmdorf, A. M. Guidera, J. B. Holmberg and B. E. Skeel; 1st Lieuts. A. K. Ladd, B. R. McBride, J. D. Summers and J. H. Wilson. (Aug. 18, W.D.)
The following A.S. officers to Kelly Field, San Antonio, for

temporary duty and advanced bombardment training: Major J. H. Pirie; Capt. E. G. Black, A. N. Duncan, O. P. Echols, H. J. Houghland, G. P. Johnson, C. A. Parsley, T. H. Shea, Jr., G. L. Usher and A. B. McDaniel; 1st Lieuts. C. H. Barrett, D. B. Belt, V. E. Bertrandias, J. Beveridge, jr., D. J. Canfield, W. B. Clarke, J. E. Duke, jr., C. R. Evans, W. S. Gravelly, J. L. Grisham, W. A. Hayward, S. M. Lunt, A. R. McConnell, J. M. McDonnell, F. M. McKee, F. Place, E. M. Robbins, E. DeV. Willis and H. G. Woodward. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Capt. B. F. Giles, A.S., to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty and pilot training. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Capt. W. O. Butler, Sept. 1, report to the commandant, Field Officers' School, Langley Field, as instructor; 1st Lieut. W. J. Flood to Camp Owen Biene, Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with 8th Airship Co.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Slopaw to Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif., Army Balloon School for course of instruction in lighter-than-air training for approximately four months; 1st Lieut. M. L. Tucker to Fairfield, Ohio. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. H. F. House, A.S., will report to C.O. Langley Field for duty as adjutant of the Field Officers' School, relieving Capt. G. E. Brower, A.S. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. C. O. Shangraw, A.S., to Arcadia, Fla., Air Service Pilot School, for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. L. I. Peak, A.S., from Paris, France, to Coblenz, Germany, for duty. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

CHAPLAINS.

COL. J. T. AXTON, CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain J. H. Pollard from duties with 56th Inf. and to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Chaplain H. J. Ballentine from duty with 3d Inf. upon departure of regiment from Camp Sherman, Ohio, and to Fort Benning, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Chaplain A. C. O'Brien from duty with 19th Inf. and is assigned to duty with 3d Inf. and will join at Fort Snelling. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

MAJOR GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C.C.

Leave two months, about Aug. 5, to Lieut. Col. G. Cushman, Cav., Fort Des Moines. (July 29, 7th C.A.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 1, to Lieut. Col. C. H. Muller, Cav., Fort Snelling. (July 26, 7th C.A.)

Major H. E. Taylor, 16th Cav., from assignment to that regiment and will report in person to commanding general 8th Corps Area for duty in connection with the Organized Reserves. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Major M. Wheeler-Nicholson, Cav., is attached to 3d Cav. and to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (Aug. 20, W.D.)
Leave three months, about Aug. 15, to Capt. H. C. Okie, Troop C, 14th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (July 22, 7th C.A.)

Capt. G. H. Millholland, Cav., from assignment to 16th Cav. to Army War College detachment, Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Capt. C. J. Rolisenberger, Cav., from assignment to 15th Cav. and to Washington to General Staff College for duty. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Capt. J. L. Rice, 8th Cav., is designated as Q.M. of the Cavalry-Engineer rifle team, vice Capt. H. R. Gay, 7th Cav., relieved. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Capt. F. E. Bartholomew, Cav., is detailed for duty as instructor, Cav. Georgia N.G., and to Atlanta. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Capt. E. M. Dwyer, Cav., from Europe Sept. 30 and is assigned to 3d Cav. and to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

The following officers will proceed to Camp Benning, Ga., Sept. 16 as student officers: Capt. W. A. Falck, 15th Cav., and J. W. Barnett, 16th Cav. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Capt. R. C. Blatt, Cav. (D.O.L.), is assigned to 13th Cav. and to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Leave one month, upon relief from duty at Citizens' M.T.C., Camp Jackson, S.C., to 1st Lieut. J. B. Reybold, 6th Cav. (Aug. 12, 4th C.A.)

First Lieut. R. J. Merrick, 15th Cav., from assignment to that regiment and is detailed as assistant professor at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Col. E. D. Scott, 82d F.A., from assignment to that regiment and will report in person to commandant Army War College before Sept. 1 as student officer. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 24, to Major F. Thorp, jr., F.A. (Aug. 16, 3d C.A.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 14, to Major J. A. Lester, F.A. (Aug. 12, 5th C.A.)

Capt. R. G. Hunter, F.A., from assignment at the Field Artillery School, Camp Knox, Ky., and is assigned to 13th F.A. and to Honolulu, H.T., on transport sailing about Nov. 12 for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

The following officers of F.A. are transferred to 13th F.A. and to Honolulu on transport sailing about Nov. 12 for duty: Capt. C. W. Mays and J. J. Atkinson. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

The following officers of F.A. are transferred to 8th F.A. and to Honolulu on transport sailing about Nov. 12 for duty: Capt. L. L. Boggs, E. C. Williams, S. D. Bedinger and M. V. Patton. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

The following officers are assigned to 8th F.A. and to Honolulu on transport sailing about Nov. 12 for duty: Capt. C. B. Thomas, O. M. Marshburn and S. T. Wallis, jr. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Capt. I. D. Offer, F.A., is assigned to 25th F.A. and to Manila on transport sailing about Nov. 5 for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

The following officers of F.A. are transferred to 24th F.A. and to Manila, P.I., on transport sailing about Nov. 5 for duty: Capt. R. C. Snyder, R. Campbell, C. M. Lucas and E. O. Fleming. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

The following officers of F.A. are transferred to 25th F.A. and to Manila on transport sailing about Nov. 5 for duty: Capt. D. J. Page, W. D. Mangan, H. M. Shaw, W. L. Hoag, P. C. Fleming, T. R. Kerschner, P. P. Clark, R. S. Perrin and J. J. France. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Capt. D. S. Doggett, F.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., Sept. 10 as a student in the battery officers' course. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Capt. S. White, jr., F.A., from assignment to 6th F.A. and is detailed as assistant professor Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, not later than Sept. 10. (Aug. 18, W.D.)
Leave thirty days, about Aug. 15, to Capt. R. L. Greene, 19th F.A. (Aug. 13, 3d C.A.)

The following officers of F.A., students at the Field Artillery School, Camp Knox, will report to commandant Field Artillery School, Camp Knox, for duty on his staff: Capt. M. L. Young; 1st Lieuts. T. Bryars, S. E. Bullock and A. R. Ginsburgh. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

The following officers of F.A., Camp Knox, upon completion of present course at that school will report to commandant Field Artillery School, Camp Knox, for duty as instructors: Capt. W. C. Brigham; 1st Lieuts. A. R. Taylor, H. L. Watts, jr., C. W. Henney, F. A. Henning, C. B. Harding, F. Trimble, H. W. Kiefer, P. E. Tombaugh and E. M. Link. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

The following officers of F.A., Camp Knox, Ky., are assigned as hereinafter indicated: To 6th F.A., Camp Dix, N.Y.—Capt. E. A. Hyde; 1st Lieuts. W. W. Ford, R. C. Partridge, E. H. Lastayo, R. V. Eastman. To 7th F.A., Camp Dix, N.Y.—Capt. W. R. Frost; 1st Lieuts. J. R. Culleton, A. C. Donovan, W. Karlson, F. H. Morse, E. C. Gil

into one.

REORGANIZATION OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Orders are being issued by the War Department, as follows: When the 3d Division moves to Camp Lewis it will take with it the records of the 3d Medical Regiment and only such personnel as is not otherwise disposed of. Upon arrival at Camp Lewis, the personnel will be transferred from the 4th Medical Regiment to the 3d Medical Regiment and the 4th Medical Regiment will be placed on "Inactive List." Upon breaking up of 5th, 6th and 7th Divisions, the 5th, 6th and 7th Medical Regiments, respectively, will be placed upon "Inactive List." The personnel of Ambulance Company 60, Fort Bliss, Texas, will be transferred to Ambulance Company 43, Fort Bliss. Ambulance Company 60 will be placed on "Inactive List" and Ambulance Company 43 will be assigned to 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss, Texas, and assigned to 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss. The personnel of 5th, 6th and 7th Medical Regiments, not disposed of at time they are transferred to "Inactive List" will be reported to War Department for further orders. The following "Active Associates" will be designated under provisions of Sec. 11, G.O. No. 32, W.D., 1921:

Active Associates.	Inactive Associates.
1st Medical Regiment	7th Medical Regiment
1st Medical Regiment	6th Medical Regiment
2d Medical Regiment	5th Medical Regiment
3d Medical Regiment	4th Medical Regiment
Ambulance Company 43	Ambulance Company 60

REGULAR SERVICES LOSE COMPENSATION.

Beginning Feb. 10, 1922, all officers and enlisted men admitted into the Regular Army and the Regular Navy are to be shut off from any and all benefits, compensation or privileges provided in the War Risk Insurance act. The reason is Senator Smoot, of Utah, who succeeded in having inserted in the Veterans' Bureau act of Aug. 9, 1921, Sec. 22. This provision reads: "Sec. 22. A new section is hereby added to Article III of the War Risk Insurance act to be known as Sec. 315, and to read as follows: 'Sec. 315. That no person admitted into the military or naval forces of the United States after six months from the passage of this amendatory act shall be entitled to the compensation or any other benefits or privileges provided under the provisions of Article III of the War Risk Insurance act, as amended.'"

This provision shuts out completely every person who gains a commission in the Army and the Navy, including the 1922 graduates of the Military and Naval Academies, and every man who enlists in either Service on and after Feb. 10, 1921. All such persons will not only be cut off from compensation, benefits and privileges as provided through the former War Risk Bureau, but will also be deprived of benefits under the pension laws in effect prior to Oct. 6, 1917. In the act of the latter date all jurisdiction over persons in the Regular Army and the Regular Navy was taken from the Pension Bureau, consequently, by reason of this Smoot provision in the Veterans' Bureau law the United States will be placed in the unenviable position of neglecting and refusing aid to actual cases of disability incurred in line of duty. There is no apparent explanation for the insertion of the disbaring provision in the law other than that Senator Smoot saw an opportunity to "advance the ball" in kicking the personnel of the Regular Establishments, an exercise which affords him more pleasure and satisfaction than running down the little Service printeries which lend efficiency at Army posts in the issuing of departmental and other orders. The presence of the provision is giving concern to the administrative officers of the two departments, for it is realized that to re-establish the rights of officers and men who come into the Service only six months hence, the Veterans' act must be amended and Sec. 22 expunged. Too late to have the President withhold his signature from the act was the distressing provision discovered. The President had signed the act immediately upon his return from the recent trip to New England, and it was law when his attention was brought to the obnoxious and unfair and unappreciative provision. Steps will be immediately taken by the War Department seeking the amendment of the law, for no good reason can be found for making a distinction as to compensation and benefits between the officers and men now in the Army and those who come in next year. Retention of the provision, it is declared, will add one more and the greatest difficulty to securing the desirable men both in the commissioned and enlisted personnel, and will be wholly inequitable to the graduates of the academies who entered them in the knowledge of and belief in the laws which guaranteed that they would not be neglected should they incur physical disability in the Service of the country.

AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE.

Secretary of War Weeks, upon the advice of a board including Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright, Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff, and Major Gen. H. L. Rogers, Q.M.G., has designated the following cemeteries in France to be retained as permanent and has given them official designations. Belleau Woods is to be known as the American Cemetery of the Aisne-Marne; Romagne to be the American Cemetery of the Meuse-Argonne; Bony to be the American Cemetery of the Somme; Fere-en-Tardenois to be the American Cemetery of the Oise-Aisne, and Thiaucourt to be the American Cemetery at St. Mihiel. The official designations are to commemorate the major operations of the American Army in which the great majority of the men interred in each cemetery lost their lives. Also the one at Suresnes, near Paris, to be known as the American Cemetery of Suresnes and the one at Brookwood, near London, to be known as the American Cemetery of Brookwood. One of the smaller American cemeteries, near Ypres, will probably be retained to commemorate the part that America took in the operations in Belgium and will probably be designated as the American Cemetery of Flanders Field.

CLASSIFICATION BOARD APPOINTED.

Under the provisions of Sec. 24b of the amended National Defense act, directing the convening in September of each year of a board of general officers for the classification of all officers in the Army, the following have been appointed to constitute the board which is directed to meet in Washington Sept. 26: Major Gen. Charles G. Morton, Brig. Gen. Harry P. Hodges, Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., William Lassiter, Harry H. Bandholtz, William D. Connor, Major Ralph A. Jones, A.G., is detailed as recorder of the board.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY CELEBRATES.

An interesting and dramatic incident took place at Camp Grant, Ill., on Aug. 9, when Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., after inspecting the Citizens' Military Training Camp, reviewed the 6th Division, the last unit in the column passing in review being the 3d Field Artillery, in command of Col. Willard D. Newbill, U.S.A. Immediately after Major Gen. George Bell, Jr., U.S.A., with his staff and Colonel Newbill, with his, approached the reviewing stand to pay their respects to the General of the Army, Colonel Newbill presented his officers and explained that he, with them, desired to personally express his gratification at General Pershing's consideration of their request for the retention of the 3d on the active list. The General replied very graciously, complimented the regiment upon its fine esprit and said it had given him pleasure to rescind the order placing on the inactive list a regiment with such a long history of gallant and honorable service. G.O. 33, W.D., designating the regiment for an inactive status, had shocked every officer and former officer of the regiment, as well as the men, and so it was decided to ask the commanding officer to go to Washington and petition for a reconsideration. This Colonel Newbill did and with success. On his return to Camp Grant he was met by the entire garrison, who joined with the 3d and escorted him to the regimental area, where a reception was held at the Officers' Club. The scene was one long to be remembered. Colonel Newbill addressed the regiment and others, telling of his considerate reception at Washington and of the success of his request for reconsideration.

The War Department records show the 3d Field Artillery to be made up of such famous old batteries as the following: Battery A, old 2d Artillery, now Battery D of the 3d Field Artillery, was organized in 1802, served under Col. Winfield Scott in 1812, was Duncan's Battery in 1846, against the Mexicans, was Tidball's and Calhoun's Battery in the Civil War, and Grimes's Battery in the Spanish-American War. Battery F, old 3d Artillery, now A of the 3d Field Artillery, was organized in 1812, served through that war and was in most of the major engagements of the Civil War. Battery F, old 2d Artillery, now E of the 3d Field Artillery, was organized in 1815 and has served continuously since. Battery F, old 5th Artillery, now C of the 3d Field Artillery, was organized in 1861, served throughout the Civil War and was the famous Reilly's Battery of Santiago, Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer rebellion. All these old batteries have additional distinguished histories behind them, and only one battery of Field Artillery in the present Army, namely the present Battery D, 5th Field Artillery, which was organized in 1798, is older than D of the 3d. Incidentally, the 5th Field Artillery was also on the original inactive list as a sister in misfortune of the 3d. In addition to a year in France, in 1918-19, most of the time in reserve, about eight-seven major engagements and actions of note in the military history of the nation are credited to the 3d Field Artillery. No other regiment furnished as many batteries during the Civil War. Other special features in its history are, the opening gun at the battle of Palo Alto, 1846; salute to the U.S. flag over the City of Mexico, 1846; opening gun at the battle of Gettysburg; opening gun at the battle of Santiago, and distinguished service at Peking in the Boxer uprising.

COAST GUARD DISCHARGE GRATUITY.

In view of that part of the act of May 18, 1920, providing that enlisted men of the Coast Guard shall receive the same allowances as enlisted men of the Navy; in view of the Comptroller's decision of Nov. 16, 1920, relative to honorable discharge gratuities of enlisted men of the Coast Guard, and in view of the provision in the Naval Appropriation act of July 12, 1921, that no enlisted man of the Navy shall be paid on re-enlistment an honorable discharge gratuity or any proportionate part thereof in excess of an amount equal to one month's pay for each year of service in his last expiring enlistment, the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard prepared a circular showing the conditions under which an enlisted man of the Coast Guard is entitled to an honorable discharge gratuity and submitted it to the Comptroller General for his approval. The Comptroller General approved its promulgation for the following reasons: "The Comptroller's decision to which you refer determined the condition under which enlisted men of the Coast Guard are entitled to honorable discharge gratuity upon the basis of one month's pay for each year of the re-enlistment period. The provisions of the act of July 12, 1921, which you cite make the amount of gratuity dependent upon the length of the last expiring enlistment as well as upon the length of the re-enlistment period by which alone the amount of the gratuity was formerly measured. The proposed regulation merely adapts the practice of the Coast Guard to this change of laws."

SOLDIER DEAD HONORED AT ATLANTA.

Atlanta, Ga., is the distributing point in its territory for the bodies of our fallen heroes from overseas, writes a correspondent there. Major Otey B. Mitchell, now in the Reserve Corps, who served on the staff as aid to Major Gen. W. P. Burnham, 82d Division, in the war, and who is now senior vice commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Atlanta Post No. 390, has been co-operating with the Regular Army at Fort McPherson in the work. He recently called a meeting of the members of the War Mothers' Association and the Women's League, to have committees on each arrival of these bodies to do honor to them. On the arrival of each consignment there is a committee of ladies with representatives from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Spanish-American War Veterans and the American Legion, with flowers and cards of sympathy to the family of each of the soldier dead as he passes on to his last resting place. Chaplain John A. Randolph, U.S.A., of Fort McPherson, conducts an appropriate service over the flag covered caskets.

ALLOWANCES OF RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

For some unknown reason, the question of increasing the sum paid to the retired personnel to a proportion commensurate with existing costs has been sidestepped, writes a correspondent. It is sincerely hoped that the Congressional committees will consider the matter when they take up the question of Army pay in January, 1922, and will at least increase the present allowance of \$15.75 given in lieu of subsistence, clothing, fuel and quarters.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.**CAFE—American and European**
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J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager**Navy Orders****NAVY AND MARINE CORPS CONFIRMATIONS.***Nominations confirmed by the Senate Aug. 20, 1921.*

The Senate on Aug. 20 confirmed all the Navy nominations of Aug. 17 and the Marine Corps nominations of Aug. 15, which appeared on page 1354, our issue of Aug. 20.

*Nominations confirmed by the Senate Aug. 23, 1921.**Promotions in the Navy.*To be passed assistant paymasters (lieut.): A. J. McMullen, W. E. Lund and L. C. Fuller.
To be chaplains (lieut. j.g.): J. H. Benson, J. A. McCarthy and T. L. Wood.
To be passed asst. paymr. (lieut.): M. C. Faber to be asst. naval constr. (lieut.).**VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY.**

We omit the table of vessels of the U. S. Navy this week, but give below the changes in the location of vessels to Aug. 24 since the complete list was published in our issue of July 30, pages 1282-83, and the later changes published in our issue of Aug. 6, page 1305, Aug. 13, page 1320, and Aug. 20, page 1354.

Alameda. At Fall River.
Albany. At Chesoo.
Arkansas. At New York.
Arcturion. Left Key West Aug. 20 for Port Arthur.
A. P. Uphur, Branch, George E. Badger, Herndon, W. C. Wood. At Newport, R.I.
Arizona. En route from San Diego to San Francisco.
Asheville. At Havana, Cuba.
Avocet, Finch, Heron. En route to Pearl Harbor Aug. 29 from Mare Island.
Bagaduce. At New London.
Bailey. At Seattle.
Bainbridge. At Newport.
Beaufort. Left Hampton Roads for Guantanamo Aug. 20.
Bell. At Boston.
Birmingham. At San Pedro, Calif.
Bobolink. At Norfolk, Va.
Breck, Case, Isherwood, Lardner, Sharkey, Toucey. At Newport, R.I.
Bridges. En route from St. Thomas to Hampton Roads.
Brutus, Cuyana, Jason, Kanawha, Neptune, On West coast.
Bush, Cowell, Foote, Calk, Meredith. At Newport, R.I.
California. At Hunters Point.
Charles Auburne, Cole, Ellis, Hale, J. F. Talbot, Tillman. At Newport.
Cleveland. At Balboa.
Colhoun. At Newport.
Connecticut. En route from Guantanamo to Hampton Roads.
Converse, Dale, Flusser, Worden. At Annapolis.
Cummings. At Newport.
Denver. At Curacao.
Dolphin. At Balboa.
Dorsey. At Cavite.
Dyer. At Boston.
Fox, Williamson. At Constantinople.
Hannibal. At Philadelphia.
Henderson. In West Indian waters.
Humphreys. At Newport.
Idaho. Left Port Angeles for San Francisco Aug. 22.
Isabel. At Bermuda.
Kane. At Newport.
Kansas. En route from Guantanamo to Hampton Roads.
Lawrence. At Boston Yard.
Macdonough. En route from Bremerton to San Francisco.
Mackenzie. At San Diego.
Maddox. At Boston.
McFarland. At Ineboli.
Meade. At Bremerton.
Meyer. At Bremerton, Wash.
Melville. At San Diego, Calif.
Mercy. Left Seattle Aug. 20 for San Francisco.
Michigan, Minnesota. En route from Guantanamo to Hampton Roads.
Morris. At Seattle.
Neches. At Hampton Roads.
Nereus. Left Norfolk for sea Aug. 23.
Nevada. En route from San Diego to San Francisco.
Newport News. Left Guam for Pearl Harbor Aug. 20.
New Mexico, Tennessee. Left Port Angeles for San Francisco Aug. 22.
New York. Left Port Angeles for San Francisco Aug. 22.
Nitro. Left Canal Zone for Santiago Aug. 19.
Oklahoma. En route from San Diego to San Francisco.
Orion. At Norfolk, Va.
Patoka. Left Guam for Cavite.
Paulding. At Philadelphia.
Prairie. At San Diego.
Prometheus. At Hampton Roads.
Pennsylvania. En route to Colon Aug. 22 from Lynnhaven Roads.
Quail, Quincy. At Norfolk.
Rappahannock. En route to San Diego Aug. 20.
Rathburne. At Cavite.
Rochester. At Newport, R.I.
Roper. At Cavite.
Sacramento. En route from Key West to New York.
Sands. At Helsingfors.
Sapelo. At New York.
South Carolina. En route from Guantanamo to Hampton Roads.
S. P. Lee. En route from Bremerton to San Francisco.
Swasey. At San Francisco.
Talbot. At Cavite.
Texas. Left Port Angeles for San Francisco Aug. 22.
Thornton. At Seattle.
Trinity. Left Melville for Constantinople Aug. 18.
Waters. At Cavite.
Worden. En route from Annapolis to Hampton Roads.
Wyoming. At North River.
Zane. At Cavite.

NAVY GAZETTE.**Orders to Officers Aug. 17, 1921.**

Bttn. W. F. Aas to duty U.S.S. Cormorant.
Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Ashe to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Ensign G. W. Brown and Gunr. F. A. Monk resignations accepted.
Capt. K. G. Castleman to duty Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept., Washington.
Ensign G. G. Gwin to U.S.S. Gwin.
Bttn. L. Ford to U.S.S. Arkansas.
Mach. F. N. Hare to home and wait orders.
Lieut. F. S. Holmes to U.S.S. Childs as Ex. and Nav. Offr.
Ensign B. Jones to U.S.S. Sara Thompson.
Comdr. G. H. Laird to U.S.S. Wyoming as Navigator.
Lieut. R. B. Matthews to U.S.S. Sands as Engr. Offr.
Bttn. F. W. Miller to duty navy yard, Washington.
Lieut. R. H. Murdy to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.
Ensign R. H. Smith to U.S.S. Branch.
Bttn. L. H. Truman to U.S.S. Connecticut.
Ensign F. P. Wencker to U.S.S. Childs.
Lieut. R. U. Whiteside (Med. C.) to Naval Hospital, Key West, Fla.
Ensign R. C. Westling to U.S.S. Ford.
Lieut. O. D. Butler, Lieut. (j.g.) W. M. Callaghan, Ensigns J. A. McGinby and R. W. Simpson to U.S.S. Twiggs.
Ensign J. M. Boit to U.S.S. Farquhar.
Lieut. A. Barnett to U.S.S. Thompson.
Lieut. T. R. Cooley to U.S.S. Babbitt.
Lieut. T. J. Doyle, jr., to U.S.S. Farquhar.
Lieut. M. G. Fox to U.S.S. DeLong.
Ensign W. Hibbs to U.S.S. Badger.

Lieut. (j.g.) S. K. Hall to U.S.S. Jacob Jones.
Lieut. F. S. Irby to U.S.S. Reno.
Gunr. J. J. Jesso to duty U.S.S. DeLong.
Carp. J. P. Krause to Flotilla Two, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. (j.g.) T. A. Kelly to U.S.S. Farquhar.
Lieut. (j.g.) R. F. MacNally to U.S.S. Badger.
Ensign B. S. Mansfield to U.S.S. Kennedy.
Lieut. L. D. McCormack to U.S.S. Kennedy.
Ensign S. E. Martin and Gunr. C. Marshman to U.S.S. Jacob Jones.
Ensign E. A. Poehman to U.S.S. DeLong.
Ensign L. B. Schulten to U.S.S. Babbitt.
Lieut. E. J. Stelter (Med. C.) to Division 16.
Lieut. P. M. Thornton to U.S.S. DeLong.
Ensign C. Wilkes to U.S.S. Badger.
Ensign C. T. Wooten to U.S.S. Selfridge.
Lieuts. (j.g.) E. B. Bark and R. F. Tyler (C1-5) to Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.

Orders to Officers Aug. 19, 1921.

Lieut. B. H. Adams (Med. C.) to Naval Hosp., Great Lakes.
Bttn. G. Amrein to duty 5th Naval District.
Comdr. J. J. Arms (Sup. C.) to Sup. Offr. navy yard, Philadelphia.
Lieut. C. M. Atchison (Med. C.) to duty Nav. Hosp., Boston.
Ensign E. G. Bailey to U.S.S. Great Northern.
Lieut. C. P. Baker (Con. C.) to duty Asiatic Fleet.
Lieut. M. O. Barrett (Med. C.) to Nav. Hospital, New York.
Ensign R. F. Batchelder (Sup. C.) to Sup. Offr. Division Two, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Pharm. H. B. Beard to duty 3d Naval District.
Capt. H. K. Cage to Captain of yard, navy yard, Boston.
Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Clark (Sup. C.) to Disbursing Officer, New York, N.Y.
Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Cook to command U.S.S. Hatfield.
Lieut. R. I. Craig (Med. C.) to duty U.S.S. Relief.
Lieut. J. A. Davis (Con. C.) to duty Munhall, Pa.
Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Douglass (Sup. C.) to Sup. Offr. U.S.S. Huron.
Pharm. R. M. Dunphy to R. Barracks, Hampton Roads, Va.
Lieut. J. F. Finnegan resignation accepted.
Comdr. Mel. R. Goldsborough (Sup. C.) to Officer in Charge Navy Purchasing and Disbursing Office, Shanghai, China.
Lieut. W. S. Hullfish (Sup. C.) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Omaha and on board as Sup. Offr. when commissioned.
Lieut. P. J. Hutchinson (Sup. C.) to duty Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., Washington.
A.P. Clerk G. G. Jordan to duty with Disb. Offr. Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.
Lieut. (j.g.) M. J. Jukich to duty U.S.S. Henderson.
Lieut. H. H. LeChair (Med. C.) to duty Naval Hospital, Boston.
Ensign C. L. Lee resignation accepted.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. A. C. Leutritz to wait orders.
A.P. Clerk A. Lyell to duty with Supply and Disb. Offr. Naval Home, Philadelphia.
Lieut. Comdr. T. S. McCloy to command U.S.S. Downes.
A.P. Clerk W. H. Misch to duty with Sup. Offr. U.S.S. Fulton.
Ensign E. P. Moore to U.S.S. Maryland, reporting Dec. 1.
Lieut. J. V. Murphy to duty U.S.S. Maryland.
Lieut. J. F. Neuberger (Med. C.) to duty Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.
Ensign L. Pittman (Sup. C.) to Assistant to Force Sup. Offr. Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Poe to duty U.S.S. Bainbridge.
Ensign E. G. Porter to duty U.S.S. California, reporting Nov. 1.
Comdr. C. R. Robinson to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.
Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Rother to Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.
Gunr. L. O. Schaaf to duty Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. Comdr. H. J. Shields to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Flt.
Bttn. R. H. Smith to Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.
Capt. C. P. Snyder to duty Manager navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Stanley (Sup. C.) to Assistant Chief Co-ordinator General Supply, Bureau of Budget, Washington.
Lieut. W. A. Thomas (Sup. C.) to duty Sup. Offr. Naval Station, New Orleans, La.
Lieut. (j.g.) R. R. Thompson (Sup. C.) to R. Barracks, Hampton Roads, Va.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. A. Turrentine (Dent. C.) to Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.
Lieut. R. T. Whitten to U.S.S. Great Northern.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. U. Bertoniore (C1-5) to Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. O. Cannon (C1-5) to Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.
Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Eddy (C.E.C.) (C1-2) to home, H.D.A.S.
Lieut. W. H. Greene (Med. C.) (C1-2) to H.D.A.S. Aug. 20.
Comdr. O. A. Mechlin (C.E.C.) (C1-2) to home, H.D.A.S.
Lieut. (j.g.) F. H. Sloman (C1-5) to Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.
Ensign H. L. Tissot (C1-4) to home, H.D.A.S. Sept. 20.
Note.—No list published under date Aug. 18, 1921.

Orders to Officers Aug. 20, 1921.

Lieut. G. S. Arvin to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis.
Lieuts. J. P. Bowler, C. E. Brown, S. S. Cook, J. E. Malcomson, D. W. Register, N. Roberts, C. G. Sutherland and D. H. Vance (all M.C.), and Lieuts. (j.g.) R. M. Cochran and L. B. Sartin (both M.C.) to course instruction Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.
Comdr. W. B. Decker to duty Virgin Islands.
Lieut. Comdr. D. F. Ducey to Flotilla 2, Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet, as flotilla engineer.
Chief Bttn. W. Johnston to duty U.S.S. Owl.
Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Miller to Naval Station, Guam.
Gun. R. H. Scherer to duty Naval Ammunition Depot, Fort Lafayette, N.Y.
Ens. J. Schroeder to U.S.S. Gulfport.
Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Orders to Officers Aug. 22, 1921.

Pay Clerk A. C. Austin to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Wright and on board when commissioned.
Pharm. J. R. Ayer to duty Naval Hosp., Charleston, S.C.
Lieut. W. S. Belknap to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
A.P. Clerk J. A. Cossairt to duty with Sup. Offr. U.S.S. Prairie.
Lieut. R. A. Dyer to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. T. F. Fahy to duty navy yard, Washington.
Lieut. Comdr. D. J. Friedell to aid on staff Comdr. Train, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. D. C. King to aid on staff and flag lieut. Rear Admiral L. H. Chandler, Comdr. Train, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. Comdr. S. W. King to duty 14th Naval District.
Lieut. W. F. Krone (Med. C.) to duty Nav. Hosp., New York.
Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Larson to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.; authority to report Comdr. Dest. Force Atlantic Fleet revoked.
Lieut. R. L. Mahan (Sup. C.) to duty Bu. S. and A., Navy Department, Washington.
Bttn. H. R. Mousseau orders to U.S.S. Owl revoked; continue present duties.
Ensign S. R. Sloan to U.S.S. Great Northern.
Gunr. C. V. Smith to duty U.S.S. Vestal.
Lieut. H. P. Tichenor (Sup. C.) to duty Sup. Offr. U.S.S. Beaver.
A.P. Clerk V. L. Van Alstine to duty with Sup. Offr. U.S.S. Neptune.
Comdr. H. G. S. Wallace to command U.S.S. Mason.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. E. Wardell to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.
Mach. J. E. Halliman to U.S.S. Chauncey.
The following officers of the Medical Corps are ordered to a course of instruction at the Naval Medical School, Washington: Lieuts. H. A. N. Bruckshaw, J. W. Daugherty, J. E. Henry, J. C. Kenning, C. W. Lane, E. F. Lowry, E. F. McCull, R. P. Parsons, G. U. Pillmore, J. D. Rives and E. A. Sharp; Lieuts. (j.g.) F. T. Barker, D. D. Bullock and C. J. Flotte.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. Hupp to U.S.S. Prairie.
Ens. R. P. Nisat to U.S.S. Coglan.
Ens. A. H. Small to U.S.S. LaValette.
Ens. L. K. Barry to U.S.S. McLeish.
Lieut. (j.g.) V. C. Bixby to U.S.S. Hamilton.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. G. McFarland to U.S.S. Standbury.

Orders to Officers Aug. 23, 1921.

Lieut. W. P. Blake (Med. C.) to duty course instruction Naval Medical School, Washington.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. L. Blomquist to U.S.S. Mahopac.

Lieut. J. D. Boyle (Sup. O.) to duty Disbursing Officer, Naval Operating Base, Pearl Harbor.
 Lieut. O. C. Brown (Med. C.) to course instruction Naval Medical School, Washington.
 Lieut. A. C. Buck to duty navy yard, Boston.
 Lieut. J. P. Dillard to duty U.S.S. Contocook.
 Lieut. A. R. Early to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis.
 Lieut. Comdr. H. K. Fenn to instruction with Naval Inspector Engineering Material Gen. Elec. Co., Schenectady.
 Lieut. (j.g.) E. D. Griffin (O.E.C.) to Assistant Government Inspector Works Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., Cleveland.
 Gunr. J. P. Greer resignation accepted.
 Ensign F. D. Humphrey (Sup. C.) to Assistant Supply Officer U.S.S. Pueblo.
 Mach. J. B. MacManus to U.S.S. Buffalo.
 Ensign A. J. McDaniel (Sup. C.) to duty U.S.S. Buffalo.
 Lieut. H. O'Hagen (Sup. C.) to R. Bks., Hampton Roads.
 Lieut. P. W. Pennoyer (Con. C.) to Naval Aircraft Factory, navy yard, Philadelphia.
 Comdr. T. B. Richey (Con. C.) to Aid on Staff and Force Construction Officer Comdr. Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
 Lieut. T. C. Shinguff to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis.
 Lieut. R. E. Smith (Sup. C.) to duty Supply Officer Destroyer Division 15, Pacific Fleet.
 Lieut. (j.g.) M. A. Sprengel (Sup. C.) to Supply Officer U.S.S. Yokohama.
 Lieut. L. S. Suttiff (Sup. C.) to Sup. Ofc. U.S.S. Rainbow.
 Lieut. C. Seaberg to U.S.S. Vestal.
 Ensign L. W. Sweeney to duty R.S., San Francisco.
 Chief Pay Clerk J. D. Dearman (C-1) to duty Naval Base and 14th Navy District.
 Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Eddy (C.E.C.) (C-1-2) to home.
 Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Knight (C-1-3) to home.
 Lieut. (j.g.) R. McLane (C-1-4) to home.
 Comdr. O. A. Meehlin (C.E.C.) (C-1-2) to home.
 Lieut. A. A. Oakley (C-1-3) to U.S.S. Kenawha.
 Lieut. (j.g.) H. C. Ruf (C-1-2) to R.S., San Francisco, Calif.
 Lieut. (j.g.) P. J. Weiss (C-1-3) to home.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 19—Lieut. Col. G. Bishop from Guam to United States.
 Major J. C. Smith to U.S.S. Arkansas as aid on staff of Commander Battleship Force, Atlantic Fleet.
 First Lieut. A. L. W. Gordon to U.S.S. Wyoming.
 First Lieut. W. J. Livingston to M.B., Quantico, Va.
 Second Lieut. W. W. Scott to M.B., navy yard, New York.
 Second Lieut. G. M. Aron to U.S.S. Arizona.
 Second Lieut. E. McEvoy granted six months' sick leave after discharge from Naval Hospital, Fort Lyons, Colo.
 First Lieut. A. D. Challacombe and 2d Lieut. R. D. Leach from Cuba to U.S.
 Second Lieut. F. W. Wilson resignation accepted.
 Pay Clerk G. B. Smith to M.B., Parris Island, S.C.
 Pay Clerk F. J. Kinghen Aug. 27 to Pearl Harbor, H.T.
 AUG. 20—Col. A. T. Marx to Boston upon arrival in U.S.
 Major E. A. Ostermann appointed A.A. and I. as of Aug. 17.
 Major S. P. Budd orders of Aug. 12 (change of station) revoked.
 Capt. W. E. Riley to Recruiting Station, Milwaukee, Wis.
 First Lieut. J. F. Connaughton to Quantico, Va.
 First Lieut. E. B. Moore to M.B., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 Second Lieut. K. B. Collins to M.B., Quantico, Va.
 Second Lieut. F. E. Long honorably discharged Aug. 22.
 Major C. A. Lutz from Haiti to United States.
 AUG. 23—Major E. B. Miller to duty as student officer at Fort Leavenworth.
 Major J. C. Fegan, Capt. J. L. Doney, R. E. Brumbaugh, 1st Lieut. B. J. Millner and F. M. Howard to M.B., Quantico, Va.
 First Lieut. C. Gorkum retired Aug. 15, 1921.
 Second Lieut. G. L. Hollett to M.B., Washington, D.C.
 Second Lieut. F. W. Hanlon to Hqs. Dept. of the Pacific.
 Second Lieut. A. S. Heaton to M.B., Quantico, Va.
 AUG. 24—Col. C. M. Perkins to Hqs. M.C., Washington.
 Capt. R. W. Peard Aug. 27 to M.B., N.S., Key West, Fla.
 Capt. B. H. Clarke to St. Thomas, V.I.
 First Lieut. W. E. Bilisoly and 2d Lieut. H. F. Adickes to Quantico, Va.
 First Lieut. F. B. Hoyt and 2d Lieut. E. R. Whitman from 2d Brig., D.R., to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
 Second Lieut. W. L. McKittick from 2d Brig., D.R., to Key West, Fla.
 Second Lieut. E. McCalloway from 2d Brig., D.R., to Norfolk.
 First Lieut. J. A. Mixson, 2d Lieut. E. G. Kirkpatrick and W. Sumner from Haiti to Parris Island, S.C.
 Second Lieut. R. H. Schubert from Haiti to Quantico, Va.
 The following warrant officers were assigned duty at Quantico, Va.: Q.M. Clerk W. J. Cahill and Marine Gunr. W. G. Jones.
 AUG. 25—Capt. L. W. Whaley to Quantico, Va.
 Second Lieut. J. H. Featherston, jr., resignation accepted.
 The following warrant officers were assigned to duty at M.B., N.S., Guam: Marine Gunrs. W. Liske and J. Roeller.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

AUG. 20—Lieut. (j.g.) Louis W. Perkins from Comanche to Tallapoosa.

NAVY EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

All officers of the Navy below the grade of permanent commander who are due for promotion are to appear before statutory boards of medical examiners and supervisory examining boards for their professional examinations. It is announced by the Navy Department. This procedure is taken on account of the shortage of officers, and the consequent undesirability of absence of officers from their stations, and because of the limit of allotment for mileage and other travel expenses. In order to arrive at uniformity in the examination of officers of the several grades, the Naval Examining Board in the Navy Department is preparing examination questions in all subjects to be used by the supervisory boards and as guides for any special boards which may be ordered in future. As a general rule officers due for promotion to rear admiral and captain will report to the nearest statutory examining board, either in Washington or at Mare Island, Calif. Officers on the Asiatic or European stations will appear before special statutory boards convened by direction of the Bureau of Navigation. Officers below the rank of permanent commander stationed in the vicinity of Washington or Mare Island are to appear before the permanent statutory boards. In a letter issued on Aug. 11 by Secretary of the Navy Denby to the commanders-in-chief of the U.S. Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic Fleets, commanders of naval districts, the commander of the United States forces operating in European waters, and other commanding officers, it was directed that should an officer fail in this professional examination he will be ordered to appear before a statutory examining board for another test. If this board recommends the officer for promotion he will not suffer any loss of numbers or precedence due to delay in completion of the examination. The statutory board is to consider the first examination in connection with any further questions which it may deem desirable

to ask the candidate. In order to complete the record of an officer appearing for examination, preliminary to promotion, commanding officers are required to forward immediately to the Bureau of Navigation a report of fitness covering the period from the date of last fitness report to the date of the officer's departure from his ship or station. In case an officer is to appear before a statutory examination board at a place other than the Navy Department, Washington, this report will be in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the president of the naval examining board before which the officer is to appear, and the certified duplicate to the Bureau of Navigation direct. Every effort is to be made to expedite the tests and the Navy Department has directed that the examinations be held not less than fifteen days after receipt of authorization.

CANDIDATES, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates were designated during the week ending July 27 for the Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning on March 7, 1922, with a view to admission to the Academy, July 1, 1922:

Arkansas—4th Dist., Laban F. Carrick, Van Buren; 7th Dist., William B. Dean, jr., Portland.
 California—3d Dist., Calvin L. White, Benicia Arsenal, Benicia.
 Georgia—Sen. Watson, George F. Balzell, jr., Newnan.
 Idaho—2d Dist., Wayne S. Evans, Preston; 1st Dist., Ernest L. Ernsberger, 1st Alt., Rathdrum; 2d Dist., Charles A. Harrington, 2d Alt., Boise.
 Illinois—14th Dist., Hamer P. Ford, Macomb; 22d Dist., McArthur Hagobush, Ashley.
 Indiana—4th Dist., James A. Shields, Sardinia; 12th Dist., Theron J. McKibbin, R.I., La Grange; 13th Dist., John W. Magnuson, La Porte; Paul N. Stiver, 1st Alt., Millersburg; Forest A. Marsh, 2d Alt., Hibbard.
 Kansas—3d Dist., George R. Helmick, Weir City.
 Kentucky—Sen. Stanley, Henry T. Duncat, Lexington.
 Louisiana—3d Dist., Stephen Y. Seyburn, Patterson.
 Maryland—2d Dist., Buckner M. Randolph, Pikeville, and Hartmont Stockham, 2d Alt., Havre de Grace; 5th Dist., Irvin L. Hunt, jr., Chesapeake Beach.
 Massachusetts—4th Dist., John E. Perman, Worcester.
 Michigan—7th Dist., Merson L. Skinner, Richmond.
 Minnesota—8th Dist., William McNellis, W. Duluth; 10th Dist., Walter M. Johnston, Minneapolis.
 Missouri—4th Dist., Gail C. Belden, St. Joseph.
 New York—9th Dist., Malcolm R. Kammerer, Woodhaven.
 North Carolina—1st Dist., William W. Studdert, Washington, Clyde F. Gregson, 1st Alt., Elizabeth City, and Carroll R. Holmes, 2d Alt., Farmville.
 Oklahoma—4th Dist., Joseph A. Young, R.I., Stroud, and John L. Coffman, 1st Alt., Holdenville.
 South Carolina—5th Dist., James M. Ivy, Rock Hill, and Max C. Barton, 1st Alt., Chester.
 Tennessee—2d Dist., John W. Lawhon, Knoxville, William C. Baker, jr., 1st Alt., Clinton, and Lonnie D. Fields, 2d Alt., Jefferson City.
 Texas—Sen. Culberson, Allen Richards, San Antonio; 14th Dist., Richard J. Werner, San Antonio, and Robert S. Harvill, 1st Alt., Robstown.
 Virginia—Sen. Swanson, Charles P. Cardwell, jr., Hanover, James G. Bonfant, 1st Alt., Powhatan, and James T. Read, jr., 2d Alt., Churchland; 7th Dist., Francis E. Howard, Charlottesville.
 U.S.A.L.—Vice President, Thomas F. Plummer, Northampton, Mass.
 U.S.A.L.—President, Lawrence B. Baker, Camp Pike, Ark.; John L. DeWitt, jr., c/o Lieut. Col. J. L. DeWitt, Washington, D.C.; Alfred G. Ludicke, Baltimore, Md.; George E. McCormick, Marion, Ohio; George A. Smith, Denver, Colo.; Roy E. Tuttle, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; John S. E. Young, jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Edward L. Munson, Washington, D.C.; William T. Point, jr., c/o Lieut. Col. W. H. Point, Washington, D.C.

Designated during the week ending Aug. 2.

California—3d Dist., Lawrence DeMartini, 1st Alt., Stockton.
 Nevada—Rep. Arenz, Harold W. Kelly, 3d Manhattan.
 North Carolina—2d Dist., Claude Todd, Windsor.
 South Carolina—Senator, Dial, William P. Baskin, Dolzell.
 Casper P. West, 1st Alt., Greenville, and Arthur L. Cobb, 2d Alt., Greenwood; 5th Dist., Mathew Polikoff, 2d Alt., Lancaster.
 Texas—9th Dist., Marion Moore, Yoakum.
 Virginia—5th Dist., Harry G. Staples, Hillsville.
 U.S. at Large—The President, Durand C. Baize, Washington, D.C.; James N. Krueger, c/o Major Walter Krueger, Inf., Washington Barracks, D.C., and Parker M. Reeve, Washington, D.C.

Designated during the week ending Aug. 9.

Illinois—12th Dist., Clinton A. Fuller, Rockford.
 Maryland—2d Dist., Hartmont Stockham, 1st Alt., Havre de Grace, and Beltram C. Phelps, 2d Alt., Corbett.
 Missouri—13th Dist., Lynn B. Urban, Perryville.
 Tennessee—10th Dist., Charles A. Robinson, Memphis, William Shearin, 1st Alt., Hickory Valley, and Albert L. Jarratt, 2d Alt., Memphis.

The following candidates were designated during the week ending Aug. 17 for the Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning on March 7, 1922, with a view to admission to the Academy July 1, 1922:
 Nevada—Rep. Arenz, Howard W. Westervelt, 1st Alt., Winnemucca, and Lynton Butler, 2d Alt., Tonopah.
 New York—9th Dist., William E. Berwick, 1st Alt., Richmond Hill, and Hubert N. Hart, 2d Alt., Brooklyn.
 South Carolina—Sen. Smith, Philip W. Bethea, Latta.
 Texas—9th Dist., Curtis L. Finch, 1st Alt., Gonzales; 14th Dist., Robert S. Harvill, Robston.
 Wisconsin—3d Dist., Theodore L. Haskins, Mineral Point.
 U.S.A.L.—President, Howard C. Bugbee, c/o Lieut. Col. Fred W. Bugbee, Hqs. 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, Calif.

CREDITING ARMY SERVICE IN NAVY.

In March, 1918, while Fred G. Leith, chief pharmacist's mate, U.S.N., was serving with the U.S.M.C. in the expeditionary forces in France, the commanding officer of the expeditionary forces requested that Leith be discharged from the Navy in order that his services might be utilized as a first lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps of the National Army. The Secretary of the Navy approved, and he was accordingly appointed a first lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, N.A. In October, 1919, Leith was discharged from the National Army, and in November, 1919, he re-enlisted in the Navy as chief pharmacist's mate. When discharged from the Navy to accept appointment as an officer in the National Army he was receiving the pay and benefits of fifteen years' continuous service. Under his present enlistment in the Navy he is receiving only the pay and benefits as of a first enlistment, as there appears to be no authority of law for counting his Army service for continuous pay purposes, and he, therefore, has lost the benefits of his fifteen years' prior service in the Navy. The Department approves a proposed bill (H.R. 855) to give him credit for his Army service in computing his continuous service pay.

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Retired Field Artillery Sergeant wanted, to be placed on active duty and to receive extra compensation from the College. Give complete record and experience. Address Major E. N. Bowman, Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.

WANTED: Any information leading to the recovery of a redwood chest of linen, stored with household goods at Fort Leavenworth in 1917. Address Col. W. E. McBroom, 1337 Otis Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.

NEW SCORE CARDS prescribed by W.D. Dec. 1921 now ready. Write or wire your order. THE EAGLE PRESS, Service Printers, Portland, Me.

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WANTED: Tailor for Post Exchange at post near Washington, D.C. Must be first-class man and familiar with uniform work. An excellent opening for the right man. Box 34, Army and Navy Journal, New York.

A limited number of girls, over 15, wishing to attend school in Washington, D.C., taken to board in a home where they will receive every care and supervision. Only French spoken. References exchanged. Madam Marie Louise Gillard, 1742 P Street, N.W.

The Sixty-Seventh Congress

CONGRESS RECESSES UNTIL SEPT. 21.

The Congress on Aug. 25 recessed until Sept. 21. Representative Mondell obtained an agreement in the House that three recess days be declared between Sept. 21 and Oct. 31, after Congress reconvenes.

ACTION ON VARIOUS MEASURES.

Among the measures signed on Aug. 25, just before Congress recessed, was the Urgent Deficiency bill, carrying \$48,500,000 for the U.S. Shipping Board, and the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the Disarmament Conference. The Dye Embargo bill was passed by the Senate after having been changed to conform to the House measure, and then sent to the President for signature.

The Senate on Aug. 22 passed the bill (S. 825) to authorize the Treasury to credit the accounts of the following officers in the Army with the following sums for certain defalcations made by Sergt. William Le Duc at Fort McPherson, Ga., in 1914: Col. Horace P. Hobbs, \$1,163.31; Col. Charles B. Stone, \$1,025.17; Col. Henry M. Bankhead, \$103.63; Col. Louis F. Garrard, jr., \$2,373.64.

WAR DEPT. LEAVE WITH PAY, N.G. CAMPS.

An amendment to Sec. 80 of the National Defense act so as to prevent a discrimination against the members of the National Guard and enlisted men of the Organized Reserves in the District of Columbia is urged by Secretary of War Weeks in a letter to Chairman Wadsworth. Under existing law, Reserve officers who are employees of the Government are entitled to leave without loss of pay, time or efficiency rating while they are attending camp. The same right has been asked by Secretary Weeks for the members of the National Guard and enlisted men of the Organized Reserves.

GENERAL WOOD AND PHILIPPINE GOVERNORSHIP.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has declined to report favorably on the bill that would enable the President to appoint General Wood as Governor of the Philippines while he still retains his commission on the active list of the Army. The point was made that such a provision would establish a bad precedent.

The Senate on Aug. 22 agreed to H.J. Res. 138 to repeal so much of the act of Feb. 28, 1920, as provides for the sale of Camp Eustis.

The Senate on Aug. 16 passed the bill H.R. 6407, to pay to Major F. M. Maddox, 4th Ala. N.G., for pay, commutation of quarters, light, heat and laundry pay, and for services rendered while detailed for duty as assistant to Chief of Militia Bureau from June 4, 1920, to Sept. 30, 1920, inclusive.

The House on Aug. 10 passed the bill to confer the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross on the unknown American to be buried at Arlington Nov. 11.

S. 2422, Mr. Wadsworth.—To provide for dying pay for officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army who are incapacitated by reason of injuries incurred in or by aircraft accidents.

H.J. Res. 190, Mr. Flood.—Requesting the Secretary of State to furnish Congress with information concerning the imprisonment in France of certain American soldiers.



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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1921.

Mrs. MacArthur entertained on Tuesday of last week with a card party and tea for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., and Mrs. Clark, wife of Rear Admiral Clark, retired. Cullum Hall was the scene of a delightful party on Tuesday, when Mrs. Woodhull and her daughter, Mrs. Crittenden, entertained for Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., who, with Mrs. Clark, received with the hostess. A number of additional guests came in for tea, Mrs. Carter pouring coffee, Mrs. Lewis Brown punch, and assisting in serving were Misses Morrison, Ross, Hobbs, Kahle and O'Hare.

Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown gave a dinner at the club a week ago Saturday in celebration of Major Brown's anniversary. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Surles and Captain Hibbs. Major and Mrs. Brown and children, Kinball and Beverly, sailed on Thursday for France. Col. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman and Fred, Jr., are visiting Col. and Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Coleman, sr., Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, who have been visiting their niece, Mrs. V. E. Prichard, sailed on Saturday for their home in England; Mrs. Prichard has gone to Bristol, Tenn., for a visit.

Major and Mrs. Newman had dinner on Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. Harold Judd, of New Britain; Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. Poppe, Major and Mrs. O'Hara and Major McHaffey. Mrs. Fisher is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Butcher, Mrs. E. R. Heiberg is visiting Mrs. G. V. Strong for a week. Mrs. Bonesteel and children have returned home after spending the summer with relatives at Plattsburg. Mrs. Chilton and small son have arrived to join Major Chilton.

Mrs. Thompson gave a little card party on Wednesday for Mrs. McDowell, of North Carolina, guest of her sister, Mrs. Dravo. Misses Danford, Newman and Surles went on Saturday to Middletown, where they were luncheon guests of the Middletown Golf Club and watched the West Point golf team play the Middletown team. Col. and Mrs. G. V. Strong had dinner on Wednesday for Mrs. Heiberg, Col. and Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Coleman, sr., and Col. and Mrs. Carter.

Major and Mrs. Kahle have returned from a motoring trip; Mrs. Kahle's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clark, have bid good-bye to the post after spending the summer with their daughter. Mrs. Tracy and Miss Anne Tracy had Miss. Suzanne Lenglen, the tennis player, and her mother for weekend guests; on Sunday Mrs. Tracy gave a luncheon for Miss. Lenglen, when guests from West Point were Col. and Mrs. Danford, Majors Dawley, Hobbs and Teale.

Major and Mrs. R. M. Lyon have returned from a motoring trip to Greenfield, Mass. Mrs. Ladue, wife of Colonel Ladue, has joined her mother, Mrs. Knight, at the hotel. William P. Ennis, Jr., has arrived to visit Coleman Carter for several weeks. The Misses Betty Goodloe and Virginia Walthall have returned to the post after a visit of a fortnight with Miss Elizabeth McGlachlin, daughter of Brig. Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, at Washington.

Miss Anne Wilson has returned from a visit of several weeks in Washington with her aunt, Mrs. Leo F. Stock. Mrs. Hinemon and small daughter have returned after spending the summer in the West. Major and Mrs. Crawford and children have gone to New Haven, Major Crawford's new station. Harry Covington and George Strong have gone on the hike with the Fourth Classmen. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett Phillips, of Rye, and Mr. and Mrs. Donald Lundy, of Washington, motored up to West Point on Saturday to see Major and Mrs. A. H. Wilson.

There were several pretty parties for children last week: the Misses Marian and Marjorie Ross gave a large party at the playground on Thursday; among the guests were Eleanor and Davis Harding, Helen and Charles Hines, Marian and Jack Weaver, Frances Cramer, Mary and Danford, Mary and Dorothy Considine, Helen and Lucile Kimmel, Betty Youngs, Rebecca Newcomer, Isabel Walthall, George Strong, Day Surles, Bobby Strong, Gabriel Asensio, Howard Eager, Jack Van Vleet, Billy Forbes and Jamie Peale. Marian Weaver celebrated her eighth birthday anniversary on Saturday with a party, her young guests including Marian and Marjorie Ross, Isabel Walthall, Betty Mayer, Mary Considine, Leslie Bratton, Helen and Charles Hines, Dolores and Gabriel Asensio, Donald Daley, Eric and Albert Morrison, Davis Harding and James Weaver. On Monday Brooks and Helen Wilson gave a party to celebrate Helen's fourth birthday anniversary; among those there were Janet Danford, Isabel Walthall, Anne Lee Brown, Betty Butcher, Jeanette Fisher, Laddie and Grace O'Hara, Rebecca and Francis Newcomer, Audette Laflamme, Dolores Asensio, Jack and Beatrice Daly, Day Surles, Bolivar Buckner and Alexander Chilton.

The Fourth Class, in spending the week on a practice march to Lake Mahopac, the whole corps will return at the end of the week and the furlough hop will take place on Monday, the 29th.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 27, 1921.

Mrs. Douglas W. Coe has left for Philadelphia to join her husband, Lieutenant Coe, for a visit of a few days. Chaplain S. K. Evans, of the Naval Academy, left on Monday for his home in Scranton, Pa., where he was summoned by the illness of his brother-in-law, Dr. S. P. Longstreet. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. D. Brereton, Jr., returned last Saturday after attending the horse show at Berryville, Va. They are now residing at 88 Upshur row, having moved from 4 Oklahoma terrace.

Rear Admiral William S. Brownson, a former Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Brownson are stopping at the Hotel Ritz, London. Lieut. Comdr. F. A. L. Vossler, who has been ordered to duty at Camp Perry, Ohio, is to leave Annapolis on Aug. 29. Mrs. Vossler is also to leave at that time and will visit in West Virginia and Kentucky until Commander Vossler has completed a tour as captain of the midshipmen's rifle team at Camp Perry. Mrs. Vossler will then join her husband and they will go to the West coast. They will be greatly missed in Annapolis, where they have many friends among the Navy set. Lieut. Comdr. Rush S. Fay, who has been relieved from duty with the Naval Examining Board, Navy Department, and assigned to duty at the Naval Academy, is a former resident of Annapolis and a graduate of St. John's College. He is a brother of Mrs. Charles A. Doyen, of Wardour, and of Mrs. Carroll Van Ness.

The father and mother of Capt. Thomas R. Kurtz, Commandant of Midshipmen at the Academy, have returned to New York after spending some time with Capt. and Mrs. Kurtz. Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Lankford, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Helen Lankford, left yesterday to spend a vacation of several weeks in Princess Anne County, Md. Mrs. T. W. Richards entertained at a small bridge party Sunday afternoon.

Charles J. Kinsolving, of Dallas, Texas, and Henry T. Hadskin, of Philadelphia, are house guests of Capt. and Mrs. B. T. DeBois. Rear Admiral and Mrs. William S. Benson, accompanied by their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Howard H. J. Benson, have returned to Washington after a two-week motor trip to Valley Forge, Delaware Water Gap, Watkins Glen and Niagara Falls. During their trip they visited Mr. and Mrs. James D. Murray, near Sewickley, Pa. Mrs. Murray and Mrs. W. S. Benson are sisters.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Ashe are leaving Annapolis tomorrow for Berryville, Va., where they will visit Mrs. Ashe's parents until time for Lieutenant Commander Ashe to report for duty with the destroyer flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet. Lieut. G. H. Laird, who has been ordered to duty as navigating officer of the Wyoming, is to leave Annapolis the first of next week. Mrs. Laird and their four children will stop at the Hotel Mary-

land here until they have more definite plans. Mrs. Patrick N. L. Bellinger, of Washington, is a guest of Miss Mary Frederick at "Earlhurst," her place at White Sulphur Springs.

Miss Elizabeth King, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. E. J. King, entertained at a dance for girls of the younger Navy set and the pieles on Monday afternoon in honor of Miss Smith, daughter of Colonel Smith, U.S.A., of Washington Barracks, who is her guest. The orchestra officers of the Post Graduate School gave a moonlight party on the Argo on Thursday night. Comdr. Frederick V. McNair, accompanied by his daughter, Duer McNair, arrived from the Canal Zone to visit Commander McNair's mother at Carvel Hall.

Mr. Sellards, a former aid to Admiral Wilson when he was in command of the Atlantic Fleet at Brest, France, during the World War, is the guest of Admiral and Mrs. Wilson at their quarters, 1 Blake row. Mrs. James Parker, Jr., has returned to Annapolis after a summer spent in Norway, Spain and Portugal, with a few days in Paris and London. She is staying at the Cumberland Arms until she can move into her home in Upshur row. Commander Parker is to return from a cruise next week. Comdr. and Mrs. John Downes have returned from Jamestown. Their children are staying in Jamestown with their aunt, Miss Waffles. Mrs. Washburn, who has been visiting her son, Comdr. E. D. Washburn, Jr., left on Tuesday to visit another of her sons, the Rev. Mr. Washburn, of White Sulphur Springs.

Mrs. J. C. Winter, wife of Professor Winter, has returned from a visit to her relatives in Florence, Kas. Lieut. Comdr. Henry J. Shields, who was recently ordered to the destroyer division of the Atlantic Fleet, and Mrs. Shields are to leave Annapolis on Friday morning for Scranton, Pa., where they will remain for a fortnight. Lieutenant Commander Shields will then report for sea duty.

CAMP DEVENS DINNER TO COLONEL GERHARDT.

Camp Devens, Mass., Aug. 20, 1921.

A farewell dinner and dance was given by the officers of the 36th Infantry at Camp Devens on Aug. 11, 1921, in honor of Col. Charles Gerhardt, who has commanded the regiment for the last year. Colonel Gerhardt left the regiment to attend the Army War College at Washington. The dinner was given at the 36th Infantry officers' mess. All the officers of the regiment, with the exception of those on special duty away from the regiment and camp, attended the dinner, and most of them enjoyed the dance at the Officers' Club after dinner.

Among the guests present were Brig. Gen. Mark L. Hersey, camp commander; Col. F. S. L. Price, 13th Inf.; Col. M. J. Lenihan, on duty at the Naval War College; Col. P. A. Conolly, Inf.; Col. E. A. Gibson, Inf.; Lieut. Col. C. H. Rich, M.C.; Major E. D. Barlow, Jr., Q.M.C.; Major J. H. Stutesman, Inf., and Capt. Livingston Swartzel, S.C. The dinner also was the occasion of a reunion of three classmates at West Point—Brigadier General Hersey and Colonels Gerhardt and Lenihan. In a brief speech General Hersey paid a high tribute to Colonel Gerhardt as a soldier, and laid especial stress upon the latter's service in France during the World War. General Hersey was followed by Colonel Lenihan, who recalled Academy days and briefly referred to the trouble and long journey both Colonel Gerhardt and he had in joining their first regiment out in the Indian country, west of the Missouri River.

Chaplain Charles O. Purdy, on behalf of the regiment, told of the sincere affection in which Colonel Gerhardt was held by officers and men; told of the great help Colonel Gerhardt had been to him in his work, and declared that the excellent condition of the regiment was due to the untiring efforts of the departing commander.

Those present at the dinner, aside from the invited guests, were Majors E. W. Fales, F. T. McCabe and T. K. P. Stilwell; Capt. W. F. Adams, R. E. McLain, T. G. Bond, L. E. Norris, C. W. Neues, R. M. McPaul, A. J. Kennedy, J. L. Church, E. A. Austin, B. C. Kennon, J. E. Tiedeman, M. J. Byrne and J. G. Madden; 1st Lieutenants H. E. Starnes, C. R. McKenny, L. N. Trammell, R. C. Jacobs, Jr., E. T. May, E. E. Shum, H. A. Gardyne, L. U. Labine, and Chaplain C. O. Purdy. The band of the 36th Infantry furnished the music for the dinner.

ALL PRINTING UNDER QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

The Secretary of War has designated the Quartermaster Corps as the agency responsible for the operation of Army printing plants, of which there are thirty-eight, excluding the plant of the Corps of Engineers. In carrying out the scheme the Quartermaster Corps will take over the equipment of such plants, provide for transfer or replacement of personnel incident to their operation, and provide for the transfer of the necessary funds for the operation during the present fiscal year. The active management of the execution of the work and overseeing of the whole system of printing plants has been placed in the hands of Capt. William W. Smith, Office of the Quartermaster General. Negotiations are under way for the Quartermaster Corps to take over the recruiting publicity plant at Governors Island, N.Y., the Coast Artillery plant at Fort Monroe, the plant of the Infantry School at Camp Benning, as also to consolidate the plants now at Benicia Arsenal, Fort McDowell and Letterman General Hospital into a general plant, to be located at the Presidio of San Francisco, to do all the printing for the 9th Corps Area, except Camp Lewis. The plant at Camp Lewis will be retained and enlarged to such an extent that it will be able to do the printing necessary at that camp, as well as for Alaska Territory. A plant recently has been authorized for Hawaii (Honolulu), and it is contemplated one will be established at Manila, P.I., to take care of the printing for the Army in the Philippines and in China.

TRACING PISTOLS OF 213TH ENGINEERS.

Major R. R. Lyons, 57th C.A., U.S.A., stationed at Camp Lewis, has been ordered to investigate the disposition of all Service pistols issued to the 213th Engineers at that camp before the regiment left for overseas. Major A. P. Cronkhite, U.S.A., son of Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, U.S.A., died at Camp Lewis on Oct. 25, 1918, from a pistol shot wound which at the time was reported to have been accidental, but which later involved a former captain of the 213th Engineers and a former non-commissioned officer. An investigation of the shooting was made a few months ago, it being thought that Major Cronkhite was purposely shot, but no material facts were established. The purpose of the present investigation has not been disclosed, but it is believed that not all the pistols in question have been satisfactorily accounted for and that the present action is for the purpose of tracing these arms.

VOCATIONAL UNIVERSITIES, EX-SERVICE MEN.

Four United States vocational universities—one in the East, the Middle West, the South, and on the Pacific coast—will be established in vacated Army cantonments by the Veterans' Bureau under a new policy for the rehabilitation of ex-Service men, just announced by Director Forbes of that bureau. The new policy, he said, was worked out with the approval of President Harding to correct "the system of farming out vocational patients" and properly rehabilitate the approximately 94,000 men now being trained. Courses will be offered in masonry, architecture, plumbing, printing, engraving, bookbinding, electrical work, carpentry, and steam-fitting, and such agricultural lines as animal husbandry, dairying and forestry.

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We recently received a letter from an officer which we quote:

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Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

ALMY.—Born at Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 18, 1921, to Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Almy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Almy, a son.

ANDERSON.—Born at San Diego, Calif., Aug. 9, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Milton H. Anderson, U.S.N., a daughter, Jean Murray Anderson.

COLE.—Born at Washington, D.C., Aug. 20, 1921, to the wife of Capt. D. M. Cole, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Barbara Jeanne Cole.

GREEN.—Born at San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 7, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Jesse P. Green, 65th Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Norma Patricia Green.

HERPEL.—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., Aug. 2, 1921, to the wife of Major Frederick K. Herpel, Med.C., U.S.A., a son, William Frederick Herpel.

HOWARD.—Born at Coblenz, Germany, June 15, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Martin L. Howard, 8th U.S. Inf., a son, James Nelson.

KELLY.—Born at Plattsburg, N.Y., on Aug. 20, 1921, to the wife of Capt. James J. Kelly, 18th Inf., a son.

KIDD.—Born at Long Beach, Calif., Aug. 13, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Alexander C. Kidd, U.S.N., a daughter, Charlotte Melcher Kidd.

KIMBLE.—Born Aug. 15, 1921, a daughter to the wife of Capt. Samuel R. Kimble, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at 1016 E. Chelton avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

KNAPP.—Born at Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Alexander P. Knapp, Jr., U.S.A., retired, a daughter, Madeline McDonald Knapp.

LOWE.—Born at New York city, Aug. 20, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. F. S. Low, U.S.N., a son, John Stuart Low.

MCCORMICK.—Born at Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 5, 1921, to the wife of 1st Sergt. Charles A. McCormick a son, Charles A. McCormick, Jr.

MONCRIEF.—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., Aug. 16, 1921, a son, William Henry Moncrief, Jr., to Lieut. Col. W. H. Moncrief, Ord. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Moncrief.

NIXON.—Born at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 23, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Elliott B. Nixon, U.S.N., a son.

SIBERT.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Edwin L. Sibert, Field Art., U.S.A., July 30, 1921, a son, William Carey Sibert.

MARRIED.

ALLISON—BURGOYNE.—At Governors Island, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1921, Lieut. Philip W. Allison, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Eulalie Burgoyne.

ELLMAN—PADDOCK.—At Vernon, N.J., Aug. 18, 1921, Capt. Paul M. Ellman, Corps of Engrs., and Miss Edna Anne Paddock.

HALL—CAIN.—At San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 17, 1921, Major Blackburn Hall, U.S.A., and Miss Hazel Cain.

OLSON—COLBERT.—At St. Cornelius's Chapel, Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., on Aug. 20, 1921, Mr. Edwin Joseph Olson and Miss Frances Ethel Colbert, both of Philadelphia.

REINICKE—CHADWICK.—At Great Neck, Long Island, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1921, Lieut. Comdr. Frederick G. Reinicke, U.S.N., and Miss Nan Duval Chadwick.

SPENCER—BAKER.—At Reno, Nev., Aug. 17, 1921, Mr. John Percival Spencer and Mrs. Scott Baker, widow of Captain Baker, 2d Field Art., U.S.A.

THORNBURGH—HATCH.—At San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 15, 1921, Lieut. Thomas T. Thornburgh, 16th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Myrtle Wood Hatch.

DIED.

BOYLE.—Died at Norwood, Mo., Aug. 18, 1921, Mrs. Boyle, widow of Col. William H. Boyle, U.S.A.

CULTON.—Died at Plattsburg, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1921, Mrs. Gladys Margaret Culton, wife of Lieut. A. Y. Culton, 18th Inf., U.S.A.

EDENS.—Died at Waco, Texas, Aug. 7, 1921, E. H. Edens, father of Lieut. Jean Edens, 1st U.S. Inf.

GREENE.—Died at Oakland, Calif., Aug. 19, 1921, Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene, U.S.A., retired.

HASKIN.—Died at Oswegatchie, New London, Conn., Aug. 18, 1921, Mrs. Anne Lydia Haskin, wife of Brig. Gen. William L. Haskin, U.S.A., retired, and mother of Dr. William Haskin, Joseph R. Haskin, Lawrence G. Haskin, and of Mrs. Joseph A. Gaston, wife of Colonel Gaston, U.S.A., retired.

JOHNSTON.—Died at Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 19, 1921, Lieut. Col. John S. Johnston, U.S.A., retired.

SCHREINER.—Died at Forest Gen. Md., Aug. 17, 1921, Major Herman Schreiner, U.S.A., retired.

THORPE.—Died at Sacramento, Calif., Aug. 16, 1921, Mr. Walter B. Thorpe, father of Lieut. Truman D. Thorpe, U.S.A., retired.

TUTHERLY.—Died at Claremont, N.H., Aug. 14, 1921, Brig. Gen. Herbert E. Tutherly, N.H.N.G., retired (colonel, U.S.A., retired).

WADE.—Died at Jefferson, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1921, Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., retired.

WAGNER.—Died at Mt. Airy, Pa., Aug. 22, 1921, Mrs. Hattie Slocum Wagner, widow of Gen. Louis Wagner and mother of Col. H. U. Wagner, U.S. Inf.

WILKES.—Died at the home of her niece, Mrs. A. E. Rankin, in Wellesley Hills, Mass., on Aug. 17, 1921, in the ninety-third year of her age, Jane Wilkes, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U.S.N.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Aug. 20, 1921.

Col. L. B. Simonds and Mrs. Simonds have arrived from Fort Leavenworth for station. They have taken apartment 6, building 56-B. Col. H. J. Price will occupy apartment 3. Lieut. Col. Parker Hitt, Mrs. Hitt and their daughter, Mary Lou Hitt, who left here in February last for Governors Island, return to the Army War College and this post.

Misses Louise and Judith Barnes, twin daughters of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Barnes, have returned from a visit with their aunt, Mrs. Hensley, at Langley Field. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Preston Brown and Master Dorrance Brown have gone to General Brown's new station in Texas.

Major George Grunert, Mrs. Grunert, Master Reynolds G. Grunert and Mary Grunert have left to rejoin Major Grunert's station at Camp Dix. Miss Marie E. Thorud is visiting in Boston. Col. and Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhams have moved to their new home at Litchfield, Conn., following the Colonel's retirement.

FIFTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Jackson, S.C., Aug. 20, 1921.

The 5th Field Artillery Brigade gave its last dance and party in its club Wednesday night as a farewell for the brigade and for the officers of the Georgia National Guard, who return to Savannah next Tuesday after two weeks' intensive training under instruction of Major Marshall Magruder and the 19th Field Artillery. The arrangements were in charge of Capt. John L. Gammell, secretary of the club. Col. and Mrs. Richard McMaster, Lieut. Col. A. U. Faulkner and Major and Mrs. Magruder received. Music was by the 19th Artillery orchestra. National Guard officers from Georgia were Col. R. J. Ravis, Lieut. Col. J. H. Thompson, Major William Ginnillist, Major A. R. McDonnell, Capt. G. N. Nelson, Robert F. Rumph, S. B. Coleman, E. B. Patrick, W. R. Neal, W. G. Hyman, W. K. White, H. S. Storer, H. C. Gould, D. A. Daly, Lieut. W. Butler, T. J. Thorne, F. S. Thornton, E. D. Thornton, E. D. Drummond, G. L. C. Hunter, M. B. Ellis, J. A. Montgomery, E. L. Drummond, H. G. White and R. E. Armstrong.

Miss Elinor Hero was honored by a dinner party Sunday night at the Jefferson Hotel by Lieut. John Fonville, Lieut. and Mrs. Leon H. Dunn and Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Bunting. Major and Mrs. W. F. Sappington entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. J. A. Green, who left this week for Fort Monroe, motoring through the country. Mrs. Leon H. Dunn honored Miss Hazel Nelson and Miss Elinor Hero at luncheon Tuesday. Mrs. G. C. Bunting was also a guest.

Major Maurice B. Willett left Camp Jackson Thursday for Washington, where he will join his wife for a month's vacation before sailing on the October transport for Honolulu. Mrs. James A. Watson left Camp Jackson Thursday for Ohio, where she will make a short visit.

The officers of the Citizens' Military Training Camp had a dance and party at the Camp Jackson Officers' Club on Monday night, attended by approximately 300 couples, in honor of the training camp commander, Col. Andrew Hero, and his staff. The officers of the training camp extended invitations to all the officers of the camp to the social and it was one of the biggest and best parties of the summer social season, and marked the closing of the Jackson circle Officers' Club. In the receiving line were Colonel Hero, Lieutenant Colonels Frost, Little and Bloomhardt, Majors Sumner and Tompkins. A handsome traveling bag was presented to Colonel Hero by Lieutenant Colonel Bloomhardt on behalf of the officers of the training camp.

Due to the dismantling of the Officers' Club on Jackson circle the warrant officers of Camp Jackson changed the place of their dance Wednesday night to the Gateway Service Club. The orchestra from the 7th Engineers furnished the music.

PLATTSBURG.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1921.

The summer has been a very busy one for Plattsburg Barracks and in town—the R.O.T.C. wonderfully successful, many entertainments given by it and the 63d Infantry; the National Guard giving two ten dances; the R.O.T.C. giving a barbecue which is still the talk of the town. The mess officer, Lieut. J. F. Joyce, 28th Inf., from Camp Dix, N.J., had full charge of the barbecue, and all the families went to it and enjoyed the games, dancing, bridge, races, boxing and the "eats."

The C.M.T.C. is now in full swing under Lieut. Col. W. G. Doane; Major T. L. Crystall, Inf., is senior instructor. On Wednesday Major Gen. William G. Hanna, Assistant Chief of Staff, of the War Plans Division, arrived and during his stay was the guest of Col. Arthur Thayer. He addressed the entire personnel of the Citizens' Military Training Camp. Brig. Gen. D. D. Aultman, 7th F.A., spent two days in camp. A review was held in his honor on Friday and the General addressed the men.

Mrs. Milburn and Betty are at the Macdonough Inn during the Major's tour of duty at the C.M.T.C. Mrs. J. J. Kelly presented Capt. J. J. Kelly with a fine baby boy on Saturday at the Champlain Valley Hospital and both are doing splendidly. On Saturday a reception Major Thayer's quarters by the officers of the 3d Battalion in honor of Major and Mrs. Musgrave. There were about forty officers and ladies attending. An elaborate dinner was served, dancing and music following. Major and Mrs. Musgrave were presented with a handsome Sheffield serving tray as a token of good will of the Major's brother officers. The Major goes in September to Fort Leavenworth. Sunday morning they left for New York.

The Enlisted Men's Service Club is having many interesting dances. A dancing class for children starts on Aug. 27. Captain Poland's wife and Captain Hill's wife are at the Macdonough Inn. Mrs. Goe had charge of the mess at the Officers' Club at No. 25 Barracks, for ladies and children and many of the officers of the 63d Infantry, during the R.O.T.C.

Mrs. J. T. Moore has been spending several days at the "Red Brick Inn" in town. Miss Beatrice Budlong has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Goe, at the Macdonough Inn, returning to Chicago last Sunday.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 21, 1921.

Lieut. and Mrs. Webb, recently married, returned to the post a few days ago, and the Lieutenant is ordered to Camp Devens for a month's duty. Miss Dorothy Andrus, sister of the bride, will visit her during Lieutenant Webb's absence.

Mrs. Coker made the little girls in the post and a number of friends in the city very happy by allowing her young daughter to be hostess for a luncheon party last week. Games were played and there was much merriment during the afternoon. Major Coker returns from Los Angeles next week.

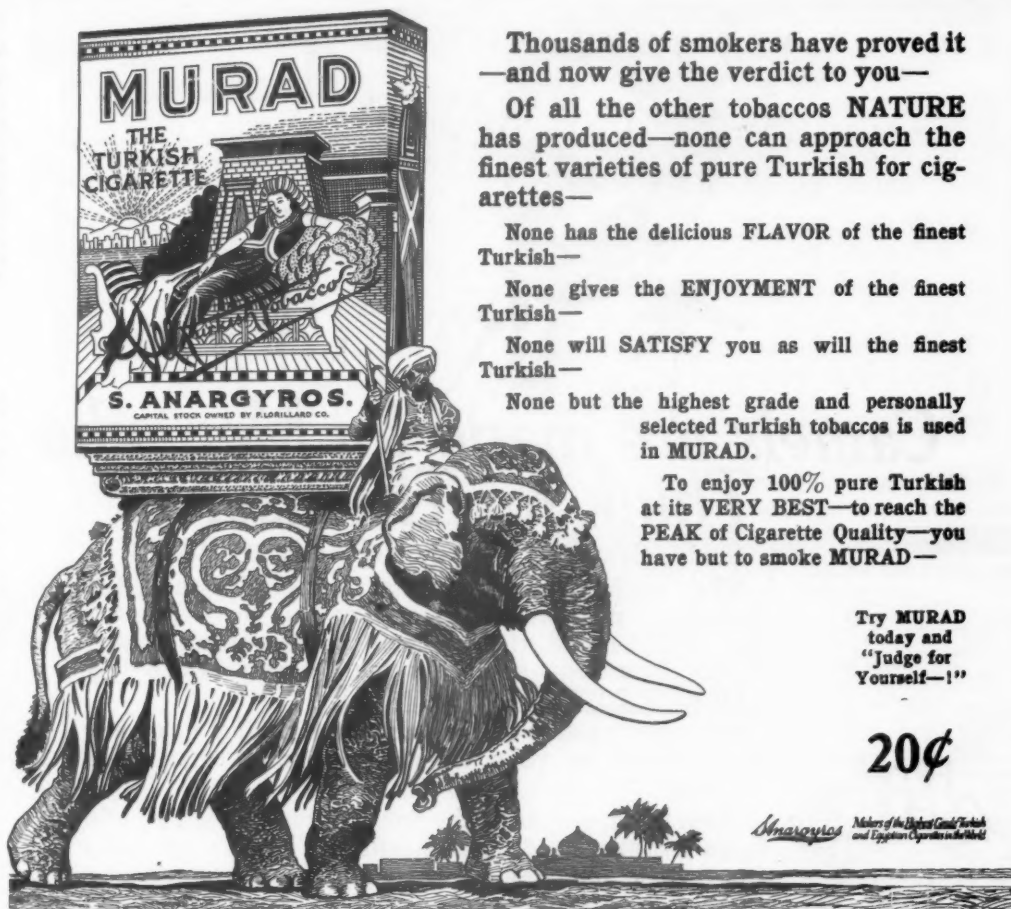
Lieut. and Mrs. Cutler have returned to Fort Porter after an absence of some weeks. Miss Mitchell, her cousin, Lieutenant Commander Major, and a party of friends motored to the lake region of central New York, returning via Watkins Glens last week. Commander Major is leaving to-night for a stay of ten days in New York and New London.

Major and Mrs. Covell were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cotter, of Buffalo, at Point Abino, Canada. Col. Henry C. Jewell is enjoying a leave and visit to his brother, Mr. Sherman Jewell, in Buffalo.

Mrs. Grissinger, wife of Col. Jay W. Grissinger, M.C., G.S.C., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Grissinger, of Buffalo, and is being much entertained.

The 74th Regiment boys, back home, returned from camp tour at Fort Niagara on Saturday after an instructive and delightful tour. Before leaving the post a beautiful lawn fête was given, followed by dancing. Col. and Mrs. Pooley and other officers of the 74th were the hosts. Col. and Mrs. Evans assisted in receiving the many guests, who motored from Buffalo, Lewistown, Youngstown, Niagara Falls and Niagara-on-the-Lake. Before breaking camp Colonel Pooley, commander, gave a regimental parade in honor of Colonel Brewer, chief Army inspector, assigned to the camp. Lieut. John Bolton and his famous band added untold pleasure to the fifteen days at Fort Niagara.

Col. and Mrs. Ralph B. Lister with their children, Lisbeth



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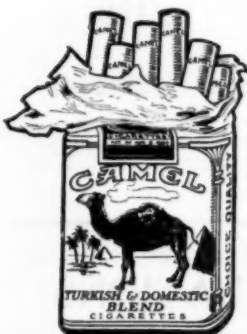
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and Ralph, jr., motored up from Georgia last week and are guests of relatives in the city.

COAST DEFENSES OF SANDY HOOK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Aug. 20, 1921.

While Colonel Douglas is temporarily absent in Washington Lieutenant Colonel Connolly is acting C.O.

Among new arrivals are Capt. and Mrs. Maguire, Lieutenants McMillin, Harris, Trimble and Applewhite. The above officers were recently graduated from the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe. On Aug. 18 Capt. and Mrs. McKirdy gave a bridge supper for seven tables at the Brick House. Capt. and Mrs. McCroskey have as their guest Miss Stevens, of Newark, N.J., who is a sister of Mrs. McCroskey. Major and Mrs. McCleary have as their guest Miss O'Byrne, of New York city.

Captain Sackville has left for West Point, where he will assume new duties with the Department of Chemistry. Capt. and Mrs. Benitez and their little daughter have motored from the post to Fort Monroe, where Captain Benitez is to pursue the battery commanders' course. Major Stuckey, M.C., has left the post on a month's leave.

On Aug. 20 Major and Mrs. McCleary were hosts at a card party and supper. Among the guests were Miss O'Byrne, Mr. J. A. McNaughton, Mr. O. Johnston and Miss Doody, all of New York city; Capt. and Mrs. Silkman, Mrs. Genie, Miss Reeves, Dr. and Mrs. Welden, Captain Bates, Miss Bates, Lieut. J. M. McMillan and J. Harris.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 22, 1921.

The members of the field officers' course, Coast Artillery School, are arriving every day, and a few members of the battery commanders' course are here also. Major Richard Donovan, the new director of the department of engineering, C.A.S., is settling in quarters recently vacated by Colonel Ordway. Mrs. Donovan and children will join him later. Major and Mrs. George F. Moore and Major and Mrs. S. S. Winslow are recent arrivals, both officers coming as instructors.

Mrs. Eugene Reybold gave a bridge tea on Wednesday for Mrs. William Boyd, of Panama, who has returned to her home after spending a month here with her mother, Mrs. Berry. Present, Misses Nix, Chambers, Pearson, Haines, Misses Macheca and Berry.

Ralph Edward Haines, jr., celebrated his eighth birthday anniversary with a party on the lawn on Thursday. Mrs. Haines was assisted by Misses Swan, Taliaferro, Winslow and Miss Macheca. The children present were Ruth and Miriam Swan, Billy, De Russey and Leo Boyd, Elsie Carlisle, Ann Taliaferro, John, Ned and Ellen Wildrick, Jesse Sinclair, Peggy Spiller, Dorothy Bender, Franklin Reybold, Barney Oldfield, Rosalie Brown, Robert Meyer, Marian and Ralph Nix, Marian Edwards, Becky Winslow and John Haines.

A number of people enjoyed a week-end outing at Fort Storey. On Saturday evening they were guests at an elaborate dinner dance given by the 2d Company, Chesapeake Bay, as a farewell before the company disbanded. The Fort Monroe orchestra played. Present from here were Col. and Mrs. Mitchell, Majors and Misses Smith, Gray, Herring, Sinclair, Mrs. Young and Miss Owen.

CAMP HUMPHREYS.

Camp Humphreys, Va., Aug. 16, 1921.

Brig. Gen. Walter D. McCaw, M.C., delivered an interesting address at the Liberty Theater on Sunday evening, telling of conditions at frontier Army posts in the days when there was a frontier, when there were no electric lights, telephones, typewriters and automobiles. The 13th Engineer band, led by Warrant Officer Treichel, played a selection from "Mephistopheles"; by A. Boite and F. Drdla's "Souvenir." Following

the address Musician Crescione played as a cornet solo Schubert's "Serenade." "The Copperhead" was shown as the motion picture.

A post bridge club was organized Aug. 10, with Col. Mason M. Patrick as president and Capt. Clarence L. Adcock secretary-treasurer. The club will meet each Wednesday evening at the Log Cabin. Capt. Maurice A. Hockman, Q.M.C., returned Aug. 13 from Walter Reed Hospital, where he had been under treatment for nearly two weeks. Miss Elizabeth Hogg, of Baltimore, is the guest of Miss Miriam Hockman for a few days. Capt. Clarence L. Adcock left Aug. 15 for Boston, where he will join Mrs. Adcock and spend thirty days' leave.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 16, 1921.

Mrs. E. W. Wynne, of Charleston, S.C., is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. S. H. R. Doyle, U.S.N., and Mrs. Doyle. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. David F. Ducey, who have been at Virginia Beach, have returned to Washington. Mrs. Clyde G. West had a dinner Friday for Lieut. Comdrs. and Misses Pamperin and Steele, Col. Charles C. Watts, U.S.A., and Major Charles G. Sinclair, U.S.M.C.

Miss Elizabeth McKelvy has returned to her home, Marine Barracks, after visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Waller at Cape Henry. Mrs. Walter T. H. Galliford has returned to the Marine Barracks from Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. Mrs. John G. Witherspoon and her daughter, Miss Margaret Witherspoon, of Gaston, Tenn., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Doyle, at the Naval Base.

Major C. F. Williams, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Williams, who have been spending several months at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., have arrived at the Marine Barracks for station. Capt. R. B. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Pendleton were week-end guests of Captain Pendleton's father, Mr. W. A. Pendleton, in Richmond. Mr. Hollis Hill, son of Lieut. Patrick Hill, U.S.N., has returned from London. Lieut. Arthur David Driscoll, U.S.N., and Mrs. Driscoll left last week for the coast of Maine for a month's stay.

SECOND DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Travis, Texas, Aug. 13, 1921.

The Citizens' Military Training Camp conducted here for the past month has been brought to a successful close, graduating exercises being held last night. Major General Dickman, commanding 8th Corps Area, made an address and presented medals and pennants to 230 students—one-third of the men in the camp having been winners in the athletic events. Medals presented to the best trained soldier in each company were donated by the National Military Training Camps Association, and the other awards were from the War Department. The San Antonio Chamber of Commerce was host to the students of the C.M.T.C., who spent a few days at the rifle range, Camp Bullis, Texas, the past week at a watermelon feast and musical program Wednesday evening. Fifty of San Antonio's prettiest young ladies assisted in serving ice-cold watermelon.

In an exciting game in the summer handicap polo tournament the 16th Cavalry defeated the 2d Division team 9 to 7. The hopes of the 2d Division were blighted by an accident on the eighth period. A ball went straight for Major Terry Allen's head. He threw up his hand and broke the force of the blow. However, he dropped unconscious onto his horse's neck, and hung there while it galloped to the stable. On being revived Major Allen gamely returned to the play. An examination of his hand showed it to be broken.

On Wednesday Mrs. Hines, Miss Alice and J. L. Hines, jr., arrived from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where they had been visiting relatives of General Hines, and are now established in the Commanding General's bungalow, near Division Headquarters. Brig. Gen. Preston Brown, Mrs. Brown and their son Dorrance are occupying the Brackenridge House north of the Country Club, lately vacated by Gen. and Mrs. Ely. General Brown, who has assumed command of the 3d Infantry

Brigade, was chief of staff of the 2d Division during all its important battles in the World War, and his return to the "Indian" Division is a source of general satisfaction and pleasure to the old-timers.

Col. and Mrs. Poore entertained the officers and ladies of the 1st Infantry with a tea dance at the Regimental Club on Wednesday. Misses Taylor, Van Buren, Plummer and Christenberry and Miss Benny Poore assisted. Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Wade, 9th Inf., left Wednesday for the General Staff College.

Mrs. P. W. Corbusier entertained Wednesday with luncheon-bridge, complimenting Mrs. Fraies, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. A. Seeligen, and Mrs. C. S. Mancey. The officers and ladies of the 1st Infantry entertained Thursday with a dinner dance on the roof garden of the Gunter Hotel. Col. and Mrs. Poore had as guests Capt. and Mrs. Wallender, Capt. and Mrs. Summers and a number of the bachelor officers. Col. and Mrs. Taylor entertained Colonel Fasset, Col. and Mrs. Bessell, Major and Miss Beuret. Lieut. Clive A. Wray arrived at this camp from Germany and has been assigned to the 20th Infantry.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 12, 1921.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John D. Barrette and their four daughters, Misses Lydia, Katherine, Elizabeth and Louise, who have been important factors in the social life of the post, are leaving early next month for Honolulu, to make their home for the next year or two. A round of affairs is being given in their honor. Col. and Mrs. Moor M. Falls, who have just moved into No. 1, gave a dinner party Aug. 9. Some of the guests were Col. and Mrs. Knight and Alvord, Colonel Chapplear and Mrs. Sue R. Merriman. Mrs. Falls entertained at luncheon on another day for Misses Wright, Griffith, Duvall, McNamara, Joyce, Merriman, and Miss Mary Purviance.

Col. and Mrs. Osmun Latrobe gave a supper and dancing party on Monday for Col. and Mrs. George W. Winterburn, Messrs. and Misses Dwight and McGowan, Dr. and Mrs. A. Guerin, Virginia Deal, Mary S. Latrobe, Messrs. E. E. Norris, P. E. Collier, R. W. Knight, Marcus E. Hildbore, C. O. Panagopoulos and Lieut. D. D. Dowdall. Mrs. C. A. T. Cabaniss had a unique party at her quarters in the east cantonment Aug. 5. One room was decorated in Chinese screens, scrolls, fans and pictures. In this room Miss Juliet Jessie Knox acted as fortune teller for the card player guests. Col. Louis S. Chapplear entertained at the Golf Club in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. William M. Wright. Others there were Col. and Mrs. Alvord, Edie, Orton and Pearce, and Col. E. V. Smith.

Mrs. McNamara gave a tea for her sister, Miss May Virginia Leavenworth, from Sacramento. The guests were Misses Gardner, Alvord, Knudsen, S. M. Anderson, Ogden, Cabaniss, Duvall, Merriman and W. K. Wright. Afterwards Mr. M. Marara gave a party for a number of young people in honor of Miss Getty. Mrs. W. K. Wright entertained her bridge luncheon club on Aug. 1.

Before leaving for Fort Leavenworth Mrs. McNamara entertained Misses Wallace, Wrton, Brant, Clay, Reynolds, Coughlin, Hampton, Barth, Gidding, Carleton and Miss Nellie Carleton, Misses True and Bolling.

Misses Patricia and Elizabeth Merriman entertained at cards on Aug. 2. Mrs. Hugh Williams has as her guests Mrs. Burroughs and her two daughters, from Jacksonville, Fla., who are being entertained extensively. Mrs. Williams gave a tea for her sister, Mrs. Burroughs.

Miss Sue A. McDonald entertained at Alcatraz Island in honor of Miss Marjorie Wright. The guests from the Presidio were the Misses Burroughs and Merriman. Major Gen. and Mrs. Summerall were entertained by Col. and Mrs. Holbrook during their short stay on passing through to Honolulu. Mrs. William M. Wright entertained Misses Wright, Baker, Baxter, Merriman, Edie and Porter at cards.

Col. and Mrs. Knudsen and son John are at the Presidio until Aug. 15, when they leave for Salt Lake City. Col. and Mrs. Pierce entertained in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Wright. Col. and Mrs. Oliver, who are visiting Col. and Mrs. Clark and Miss Rose Clark, have gone to the Yosemite on a pleasure trip. Mrs. Charles Barth sailed Aug. 3 for Manila after being extensively entertained. Mrs. H. C. Blasland and Margaret have returned from an Eastern trip. Col. and Mrs. Whitworth and son are here. They are visiting in Monterey, later going to Camp Lewis.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 15, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. Milo C. Corey and Miss Kitty Lou Corey returned Sunday to Camp Benning, Ga. Col. T. J. Johnson has arrived at the garrison from Camp Pike, Ark. Major Asa Lehman has returned from Lincoln, Nebr., where he was called by the serious illness of his mother.

Major and Mrs. William Hensley, jr., and son William, 3d, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Vineyard, in Kansas City, Mo., have come to Fort Leavenworth for station. Major Hensley was formerly stationed at Langley Field, Va. Miss Mary Peace, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Willis Peace, will leave in September to attend the Maryville Convent, St. Louis, Mo. Lieut. Col. Cassius M. Dowell, Mrs. Dowell and Cassius, jr., who motored from Washington, D.C., have arrived and Colonel Dowell will be at the General Service Schools. Mrs. Charles M. Miller and Miss Eva Rose Miller have returned from a two months' visit with Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Lacouture, at Fort Rodman, Mass. Miss Evelyn Comstock, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Harry Comstock, will leave in September for Maryville Convent, St. Louis, to attend school. Colonel Bunker and family, of Fort Monroe, have arrived from a motor trip and will be in station at Fort Leavenworth. The Quartermaster Corps Club is constructing an amusement park on Grant avenue on the hill south of Merritt Lake. The location is one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of Leavenworth. There is an open-air dancing pavilion on the crest of the hill and by grading a natural amphitheater will be constructed that will accommodate 3,000 people comfortably. A stage is being built for open-air concerts or lectures: swings are being put up and rustic benches will be built around the trees.

CAMP FURLONG.

Columbus, N.M., Aug. 10, 1921.

Capt. and Mrs. Sward were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Schoeffel Monday evening prior to their departure for El Paso, where Captain Sward goes for duty at the William Beaumont Hospital. Lieut. and Mrs. Wright entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Herlihy with a dinner prior to their departure from the camp. On Tuesday Miss Ruth Schoeffel was hostess for the Tuesday Card Club. On Wednesday Misses Helen and Ruth Schoeffel entertained for Misses Forney, Mailing, Misses Pile, Downing, Ainsa and Selbie.

Capt. and Mrs. Herlihy left Monday for Columbus, Ohio, for station at the Ohio State University. On Thursday Mrs. Mailing entertained at bridge for Misses Schoeffel, Johannes, Forney, Holcombe, the Misses Downing, Pile and Schoeffel. On Friday evening Helen Schoeffel entertained at the Officers' Club at cards for Col. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Major and Mrs. Weld, Majors Hardman and Hill, Capt. and Mrs. Johannes, Lieut. and Mrs. Mailing, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Lieut. and Mrs. Wright, Lieutenants Carter, Whitesides and Beckett, Misses Pile, Downing, Whitesides and Beckett.

Lieutenant Todd, who was assigned to the regiment a short time ago, reported for duty Friday from Fort Logan, accompanied by Mrs. Todd. Captain Worthington entertained with a dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Schoeffel and the Misses Schoeffel, in honor of his father and mother, who are visiting him. Mrs. Mailing entertained with a tea Saturday in honor of her sister, from Los Angeles. Present were Misses Miller, Forney, Johannes, Weld, Daugherty, Holcombe, Tuohy, Wigat, Worthington, Crawford, the Misses Pile, Selbie, Ainsa and Vanoswald. Major and Mrs. Selbie entertained Saturday with a theater party and a watermelon feast for Lieut. and Mrs. Mailing, Mrs. Forney, Lieutenants Whitesides, Carter, Beckett and Captain Newell, the Misses Pile, Ainsa and Selbie. Capt. Bruce G. Kirk left Saturday for a two months' leave, which

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he expects to spend in Austin, Texas, before reporting at Camp Vail for duty with the Signal Corps.

PORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 20, 1921.

Brig. Gen. Omar Bundy, C.O. of the 7th Corps Area, is here to-day, accompanied by his aide, Colonels Upton and Fries, on an inspection tour of the 49th Infantry and the Citizens' Military Training Camp. Major Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry, who has been here for the past week, accompanied General Bundy on the tour. Col. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad entertained at luncheon to-day for forty guests, later taking their guests to the polo game given in honor of the visitors.

Miss Green entertained Tuesday at the home of her nephew, Lieut. F. Davis, for the Afternoon Bridge Club. Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Farish entertained Saturday at a dancing party in honor of their house guest, Miss Link, of Michigan. Capt. and Mrs. John B. Bennett left to-day for West Point, N.Y.

Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Gillfillan are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son Aug. 19 at the Northwestern Hospital, Minneapolis.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. J. Badger, of Washington, D.C., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Denegre, Summit avenue.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel D. Sturgis have gone to Cable, Wis., to be guests of Mrs. R. B. C. Bement, mother of Mrs. Sturgis.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, Aug. 15, 1921.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry M. Gwynn entertained informally at cards and dancing recently. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. L. P. Stewart, George Parkhurst, R. G. Lehman, Frank E. Linnell and Mr. Johnson Hellen, jr. Capt. and Mrs. Parkhurst left on Aug. 3 for New London, Conn., where they were suddenly called on account of the illness of Captain Parkhurst's mother. Captain Parkhurst is on two months' leave. Little Frank Linnell celebrated his third birthday anniversary with an afternoon party for the children of the post on Aug. 4. Those invited were Billy Cochran, baby Clara, Virginia Kaiser, Edwina Goodwyn, Charlotte Finney, Clyde Shropshire, Bernard Castle and Junior Stewart.

Capt. and Mrs. Linnell entertained Capt. and Mrs. Lehman, Stewart, Harry M. Gwynn and Mr. Johnson Hellen, jr. at cards recently. Mrs. Harry M. Gwynn entertained informally at bridge a few evenings ago for Mrs. Cochran, LeBaron, Lehman, Stewart, Shropshire, Willis and Linnell. High score was made by Mrs. Stewart. Col. and Mrs. William B. Cochran gave a delightful picnic-supper party on Tuesday in honor of their daughter Marian's tenth birthday. The party left the commanding officer's quarters in five automobiles and after a ride of twenty miles reached the Alexander ranch. Supper was served on the banks of the Rio Grande. Those enjoying the occasion were Major William B. Lloyd, Capt. and Mrs. Linnell and Frank, jr., Clyde M. Shropshire and little son, Harry M. Gwynn, Miss Louise Cochran, baby Billy Cochran, Miss Myra Lumbreyer, Miss Elizabeth Campbell, Lieutenant Schriver, Mr. Hennerty and "Mammy," the faithful old nurse of the family. Mr. Johnson Hellen, jr., of Hebbronville, Texas, is the guest of his uncle, Capt. Harry M. Gwynn.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Pearson entertained Col. and Mrs.

Cochran, Miss Myra Lumbreyer and Major F. B. Kobes at dinner on Thursday. Colonel Cochran, accompanied by his adjutant, Capt. Harry M. Gwynn; Major Thornton Rogers and Capt. Earl Dodge, motored to San Antonio on Sunday, to remain a few days.

SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., Aug. 18, 1921.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederick C. Sherman, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sherman have been spending the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Asher E. Holloway, in Coronado. Mrs. Holloway and Mrs. Sherman are sisters.

Mrs. Henry B. Clarke, wife of Colonel Clarke, U.S.A., has arrived from Washington, D.C., for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Erskine J. Campbell, recently returned from a two years' tour of the Orient. Major and Mrs. Theodore C. Macauley were hosts at a dinner party at their home in Coronado Saturday in honor of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Sherman.

Capt. and Mrs. Marcus Miller entertained recently with a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Emmet O'Neill, recently come from Indianapolis to locate. Those attending included Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Ackerman, Col. and Mrs. Douglas Settle, Comdr. and Mrs. Ward W. Waddell, Capt. Holton C. Curi and Col. Berton Sibley, U.S.M.C.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Enter, of Baltimore, Md., entertained with a dinner party of ten at Grossmont Inn Sunday, their guests including Lieut. E. A. Poe, jr., Lieut. H. N. Timkins, U.S.N., and Capt. J. B. Sebree, U.S.M.C.

Judge and Mrs. Frank Sebree, of Kansas City, brother and sister-in-law of Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree; Mrs. John Farrington, of Fayette, Mo., sister of the Admiral, and Mrs. John Jackson, of Glasgow, Mo., his niece, have taken a bungalow in Coronado for the purpose of visiting with Admiral Sebree, who is now convalescent after a long and severe illness.

Capt. and Mrs. M. M. Randolph, of Rockwell Field, North Island, are entertaining Miss Beulah Smith, of Austin, Texas, who was a classmate of Mrs. Randolph at the University of Texas and is at present at the head of the department of institutional cookery of the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Asher E. Holloway entertained yesterday with a tea in honor of her sister, Mrs. Sherman, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Frederick C. Sherman, and Mrs. Kirtland, wife of Col. Roy C. Kirtland. Mrs. Kirtland is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur W. Vanaman, of Rockwell Field. Sixty-five members of the Army Social Club enjoyed a beach outing and picnic supper at Mission Beach last evening. The committee included Mrs. G. W. Gatchell, chairman; B. C. Morse, John Stafford and E. B. Gose. Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe L. Martin, U.S.N., who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Kern, and his sister, Miss Vera Martin, has left for his station at Mare Island.

WILBUR WRIGHT FIELD.

Fairfield Air Intermediate Depot, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1921.

Co-operation from Wilbur Wright Field made it possible for Lieut. Col. James C. Rhea, Assistant Chief of Staff, Hqs. 5th Corps Area, to keep an important engagement in Washington upon very short notice. Colonel Rhea was ferried to this station by the air officer of the 5th Corps Area, arriving here late in the afternoon of Aug. 16. He left here at once in a Breguet, with Lieut. Caleb V. Haynes as pilot, and arrived in Washington early in the morning of the 17th, after a stop at Moundsville, W. Va., for gas. Upon orders from the Chief of Air Service, Lieutenant Haynes left the Breguet bomber at Bolling Field for use of officers on duty in the office of the Chief of Air Service and returned to this station by rail.

Capt. Thomas Boland, A.S., with Sergt. George Haas, took off for San Antonio Aug. 18, ferrying a DH-4 ambulance airplane. This is the second ambulance airplane to be ferried to Kelly Field from this station within thirty days.

First Lieut. Gerald E. Ballard returned from leave Aug. 15. Major Thomas C. Spencer, signal officer, 5th Corps Area, visited this station Aug. 18 on his way to Camp Sherman, Ohio. Mrs. Charles W. Steinmetz left Aug. 18 to spend several days visiting friends and relatives in Columbus, Ohio.

On Aug. 19 Major George E. A. Reinburg, Lieut. Charles W. Steinmetz, Caleb V. Haynes and Charles E. Thomas, A.S., attended a luncheon of the Columbus Aero Club at Columbus, Ohio, making the trip in SE-5 and DH-4 airplanes. Major Reinburg, of Wilbur Wright Field, and Mr. J. L. Lawson, of the Air Line Transportation Company, were guests of honor and principal speakers on this occasion.

ROSS FIELD NEWS.

Arcadia, Calif., Aug. 15, 1921.

Upon the completion of the mountain course of observation on Aug. 12, Sections 24, 25 and 26, consisting of Col. C. G. Hall, Majors James A. Mars, A. W. Barry, Rush B. Lincoln, Robert Coker, Walter W. Vautsmeier, Capt. H. C. White, W. D. Wheeler, Lieut. J. P. Temple and A. J. Clayton, returned to Ross Field. Sections 23 and 24 are now in the air, and Sections 25 and 26 are rapidly completing the ground course. Time for the past week was confined to captive balloons, making eighty-six flights for a total of 110 hours and 43 minutes.

A course in minor tactics was recently included as a part of the balloon observers' instruction. The field problem was held on Aug. 10. The students observe and report on a simulated advance of a battalion of Infantry with supports. The observations were made from an elevated position at Fish Canyon and the action was conducted on the neighboring territory.

A semi-monthly officers' hop was held on Aug. 12. Several novel features, such as balloon dances, etc., were included in the program.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., Aug. 10, 1921.

One of the largest social affairs of the week was the dinner dance given recently by Comdr. and Mrs. L. W. Cox in honor of their daughter, Miss Catherine Cox, of this year's graduating class of Vassar College, who made her formal debut in Louisville, Ky., a month or two ago. Those at the dinner besides the honor guest were Miss Catherine Wilson, of New Jersey, a niece of Mrs. Cox, who has arrived here for the summer; Misses Barbara Johnson, Martha Smith, Adelaide and Dorothy Conrad, Catherine Calhoun and Edith Bausch, and Lieutenants Thompson, Johnson, McDowell and Feely, Ensigns Rowe, Foskitt, Vaughn and Dowe. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Belt, jr., motored here from Los Angeles to spend the week-end with the former's brother-in-law and sister, Major and Mrs. E. A. Randall. Their home is in Dallas, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Paul Peabody have arrived in Berkeley from Camp Lewis, the Captain to assume his new duties as military instructor at the University of California. Mrs. William Glassford has gone to Vancouver on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leighton. Meanwhile, Commander Glassford and their three children are making their home with the children's grandmother, Mrs. Thomas S. Phelps, widow of Rear Admiral Phelps, in Berkeley.

Miss Margaret Knight entertained on Tuesday at an informal bridge party and tea in honor of Miss Marjory Wright, daughter of Major Gen. and Mrs. W. M. Wright, of Fort Mason. Miss Knight is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. F. Knight, also of Fort Mason. Miss Ruth Hascal, who left in May with her aunt, Mrs. Mary Turner, to visit relatives in the East, has returned

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and is the guest of Mrs. Sidney P. Vaughn until next week, when she will resume her studies at the University of California. On Thursday Mrs. Vaughn entertained at a luncheon and bridge complimentary to Mrs. C. J. Peoples, wife of Rear Admiral Peoples, who is spending the summer with her parents in Vallejo. With her two children she will remain in Vallejo until the arrival of Admiral Peoples, the new commandant of the 12th Naval District, when they will make their home in San Francisco. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harvey McAllister and son are to leave here shortly for San Francisco, the former assigned to duty at Yerba Buena.

Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, wife of Captain Gleason, who resigned from the Service a year ago to engage in private business in Connecticut, has been visiting on the coast and is now the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd Shapley, at Keyport. Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Eliott have left for the Russian River country, where they will spend the next two weeks. Comdr. and Mrs. Harold Bowen gave a dance before the hop last week complimentary to Miss Catherine Cox. Those present besides Miss Cox were Lieut. Comdrs. and Mrs. W. E. Baughman and F. J. Willett, Major and Mrs. Nelson P. Vults, Comdr. and Mrs. L. M. Cox and Lucius W. Johnson. Misses Martha Smith, Adelaide and Dorothy Conrad, Bausch, James, Catherine Wilson, Calhoun and Davis, Lieutenants Howe, McDonnell, Dow, Ensigns Lewis, Hanlon, Moore, Rowe and Smith.

Mrs. T. J. J. See is entertaining Mrs. H. H. Denhardt, of Kentucky, and her niece, Miss Dorothy Gray, of Los Angeles, for a few days. Rear Admiral Harry A. Field, senior member of the Board of Inspection and Survey on this coast, visited the yard this week to look over the U.S. Great Northern, which has just been brought to Mare Island from San Francisco, where she has long been anchored, and has been assigned as flagship of the Atlantic Fleet.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 10, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Gohn entertained recently at the Hotel Menger. The guests included Major Gen. John L. Hines, Major and Mrs. G. Tyndall, Miss Alice O'Grady, Col. William M. Fassett, Mrs. Robert M. Thornburgh, Major and Mrs. Kilpatrick. Capt. and Mrs. Carl C. Anderson and daughter have returned from Camp Benning.

The polo team of the 8th Corps Area headquarters will be weakened by the departure of Major Charles W. Foster on Aug. 15, when he goes to West Point as instructor. Major Foster is considered one of the best polo players in the Army. Major Herbert E. Taylor, 16th Cav., assigned to relieve Major Foster, also has a reputation as a polo player. Lieut. Charles W. Gatchell and Lieut. V. J. Melroy, of Kelly Field, left for Camp Logan, Colo., recently, in two De Havilland planes.

Mrs. B. O. Annin entertained with a bridge party at her home on Grayson street. Miss Jane Minus, the little daughter of Major and Mrs. J. O. Minus, was honored with a beautifully arranged birthday party to celebrate her tenth anniversary at the home of her parents on Carson street. The guests included a host of Army children as well as little town friends. Col. A. S. Williams, 8th Corps Area R.O.T.C. officer, returned to Fort Sam Houston from Fort Logan, Colo., where he attended the closing exercises of the annual encampment of the R.O.T.C. Little Harriet Smith celebrated her tenth birthday recently with a party at the home of her mother, Mrs. Harriet Smith, in Breckinridge Park. Col. Dan J. Carr left Saturday morning for several months to visit relatives in the East. Capt. and Mrs. O. W. Budd, jr., have arrived to be the guests of

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Capt. O. W. Budd, sr. Col. and Mrs. W. S. Scott have gone to Kansas to visit relatives.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph S. Gohn entertained at dinner on Friday, the guests including Major Gen. John M. Hines, Major and Mrs. Tyrrell, Miss Alice O'Grady, Col. William M. Fassett, Mrs. Robert M. Thornburgh, Major and Mrs. John D. Kilpatrick.

Major and Mrs. H. E. Taylor entertained at a dinner dance on Wednesday at the Japanese roof garden in the Gunter Hotel complimenting Major and Mrs. C. W. Foster, who expect to leave soon for West Point. The 16th Cavalry and Kelly Field polo teams won the first games of the Fort Sam Houston summer handicap tournament on Aug. 7, the Cavalry men from the 2d Division by a 9 to 7 score, while Kelly Field defeated a civilian team, headed by Gus Meadows, by a 13 to 6 score.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Scott have gone to North Texas to attend the celebration of the eighty-fourth birthday of General Scott's mother. He is to return to San Antonio, while Mrs. Scott will go to Kansas City to spend the remainder of the summer with relatives.

At a preliminary meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce, San Antonio, the San Antonio Post, Society of American Military Engineers, was formed with twenty-six members. Col. Edgar Jadwin is temporary chairman until officers are elected. It is estimated that over 120 persons in San Antonio are eligible for membership. Those appointed to draft the constitution were Col. F. G. Chamberlain, Lieut. A. T. Colwell, J. C. Adams, Major E. H. Ropes and Capt. E. Vandevanter. Mrs. Daniel J. Carr entertained with a delightful swimming party on Saturday evening at the Camp Travis swimming pool in honor of her daughters, Katherine and Helen. Mrs. Edwards, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Franklin O. Johnson, left on Saturday for San Francisco, Calif.

NOTES FROM HONOLULU AND PEARL HARBOR.

Pearl Harbor, H.T., Aug. 1, 1921.

Mrs. O. P. Kilmer entertained at the second of her series of luncheons and bridge parties on July 22, 1921. The guests were Meses. Ashbrook, Carson, Robottom, Orr, Kirkpatrick, Yates, Cook, Emrich, Dickinson and Palmer.

Mrs. Berkowitz entertained at a pretty luncheon and bridge on July 26, 1921, in Waikiki for Meses. Bloch, Robottom, Carson, Ashbrook, Gale, Horn, Turner, Gallimore, Sutcliffe, Bartholomew and Friedrick and Miss Lambert.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ashbrook, Mrs. J. W. Ashbrook, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. H. Wright and Lieut. and Mrs. John Carson had a picnic at Koka Head July 30. Mrs. Kent Robottom was hostess for twenty at a luncheon and bridge on Friday.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Thom entertained at a stag dinner at his quarters at the Naval Magazine on Friday in honor of Lieutenant Commander Scott, who has recently arrived here from the States. Among the guests were Lieut. Comdrs. J. T. Alexander, P. K. Robottom, H. Bede, E. Lapham, J. Neilson and S. Pickering.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jack Clausen entertained with a dinner party at the Moana Hotel Saturday. Guests included Mrs. Emrich, Capt. and Mrs. B. Gale, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Phipps, Lieut. and Mrs. F. N. Hanlon, Ensigns Cox, Barney and Anderson and others. Mrs. C. Griffith entertained at three tables of bridge at the Moana on July 26. Mrs. C. B. Best, who has been on the mainland for several months, returned this week. Mrs. J. C. Van de Carr and Mrs. P. Meadows were Honolulu visitors this week during the stay of the transport Sherman in port, en route to Manila.

Comdr. and Mrs. R. E. Emrich entertained at a supper and bridge party on July 30 in honor of Mrs. William Horn of New York, and for Major and Mrs. E. P. Moses, Capt. and Mrs. Gale, Comdr. and Mrs. Yates, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lapham, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly and Mrs. Madeline Palmer. Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. Mund entertained with a dinner dance at the Elks' Club on Wednesday in honor of Col. and Mrs. J. Myers, who are leaving on the next transport for the coast. Comdr. and Mrs. H. A. Orr entertained at dinner on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Ashbrook, Mrs. Kent Robottom, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Scheibler and Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings.

Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Bloch entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. Baltimore on Friday for Mrs. Robottom, Comdr. and Mrs. Orr and Comdr. C. C. Moses. Mrs. S. E. Dickinson gave a luncheon bridge on Thursday for Meses. Cartwright, Orr, Emrich, Kirkpatrick, Griffith, Omer, Lambert, Raper, Sutcliffe, Palmer, Gale, Ingraham, Cook, Kelly, Robottom, Schwartz, Berkowitz, Barr, Stengel and Bloch. A bridge luncheon for sixteen was given at the Pleasanton Hotel July 28 by Mrs. H. B. Kelly. Mrs. Claude and the Misses Claude were hostesses at a pretty bridge tea at the Country Club on July 27 for friends from Honolulu and Pearl Harbor.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Balboa Heights, C.Z., Aug. 8, 1921.

There has been a great deal of entertaining recently owing to the departure of the St. Mihiel that carried many officers and their wives and families to distant stations. A farewell ball was given at Fort Amador for Col. and Mrs. Alston Hamilton the Friday before their sailing. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Pritchett of Washington, Major Paul Bunker, Major and Mrs. Spurgin and Capt. and Mrs. Comegys. A number of dinners and suppers were held before the ball. Major and Mrs. Spurgin had as guests Col. and Mrs. Hamilton, Col. and Mrs. Arthur Brown, Major and Mrs. Harmon, Major and Mrs. Terrell, Capt. and Mrs. Turley, Mrs. Pritchett, Captain Kautz (U.S.N.), Major Kelly and Captain Warren; Capt. and Mrs. Van Putten had as guests for supper Col. and Mrs. Lambdin, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Riheltdaffer, Capt. and Mrs. George, Capt. and Mrs. Lemon, Major Bunker, Captain Keenworthy and Lieutenant Kilbourne; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Patterson had as dinner guests Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Barr, Col. and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henderson, Major and Mrs. Malsbury and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Martin; Rear Admiral Morgan entertained on his flagship, the U.S.S. Dolphin, the President of Panama and Mrs. Porras, the Governor of the Panama Canal, Mrs. Scandrett, Colonel Icaza, General Babbitt, Mr. H. H. Price, Mrs. Fred Cruise, Mrs. Hall, Captain Grady, U.S.N., and Lieutenant Oldendorf.

At the Union Club Sunday night Captain Kautz was dinner host for Admiral Casey Morgan, General Babbitt, Capt. Montgomery Taylor and Grady, Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henderson, Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Meses. Price, Cruise, Hall, Walbach and Cenger, and Miss Van Doren. Also on that evening Col. and Mrs. Leisenring gave a farewell supper party for Major and Mrs. Norman Randolph, who sailed on the transport. Mrs. Pritchett, of Washington, guest of Col. and Mrs. Steele at Fort Amador, is having many parties given in her honor. Mrs. Steele gave a bridge luncheon for her the past week. Major and Mrs. Swartz and their two young sons, Worth and Henry, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seymour at Windy Weather, their villa in Panama.

Mrs. Kerr, wife of Judge Kerr, was guest of honor at a bridge luncheon given by Mrs. Henry Goldthwaite at Balboa Heights Friday for Mrs. Porras, wife of the President of Panama; Mrs. Scandrett, sister of Governor Morrow; Meses. Blackburn, Cruise, sr., Cruise, Rodman, Terrell, Henderson, Pritchett, Van Putten, Comegys, Reade, Morse, Martin, Swartz, Patterson, Kintner, Calvo, Price, Peek, Hall, Bancroft and Miss Thiele. The week before Mrs. Goldthwaite entertained in honor of Mrs. Clarence Day and for Madame de Simonin, Madame de Regis, Meses. Sneed, Golding, Kintner, Seymour, Day, Golding and Ridley.

Col. and Mrs. Arthur Brown entertained at a supper party Friday and had as guests Judge and Mrs. Kerr, Judge and Mrs. Blackburn, Col. and Mrs. Hicks, Major and Mrs. Ridley, Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Martin, Capt. and Mrs. Comegys.

Among those who sailed on the transport the past week were Col. and Mrs. Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. John Hamilton, Colonel B'ake, Col. and Mrs. Clifton and Polly and Alfred Clifton, Major and Mrs. Randolph, Major Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Mickelson, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Connell, Misses Landers, Lieutenant Henning, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henning and son.

Major and Mrs. Harmon, at the Panama Arsenal, entertained on Thursday at dinner for Mrs. Walbach, Misses Pallen, Rub, Van Doren, Crain, Wupperman, Lieutenant Miller, U.S.N., Captain Walbach, Captain Bultman, Lieutenants Thee and Conway.

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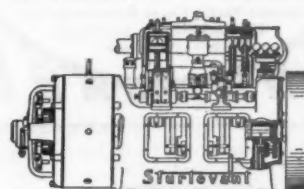


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